

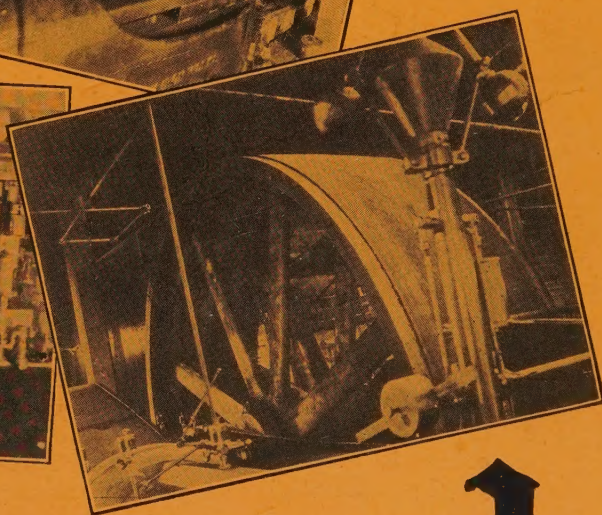
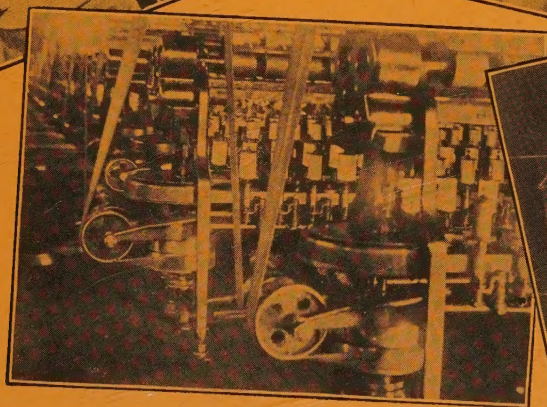
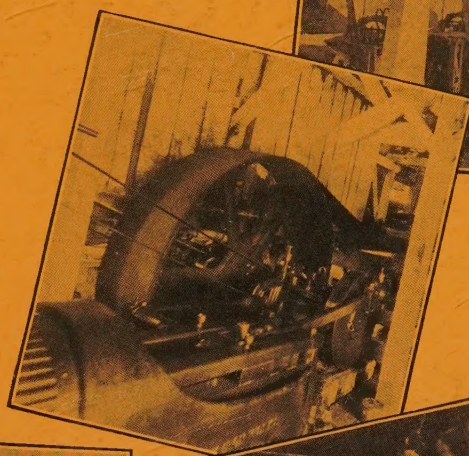
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Facts in proof of Diamond Service . . .

Every installation on this page has been the result of proven performance . . . There is a Diamond Belt, sturdy and dependable, to fit your every Transmission, Elevator or Conveyor requirement.

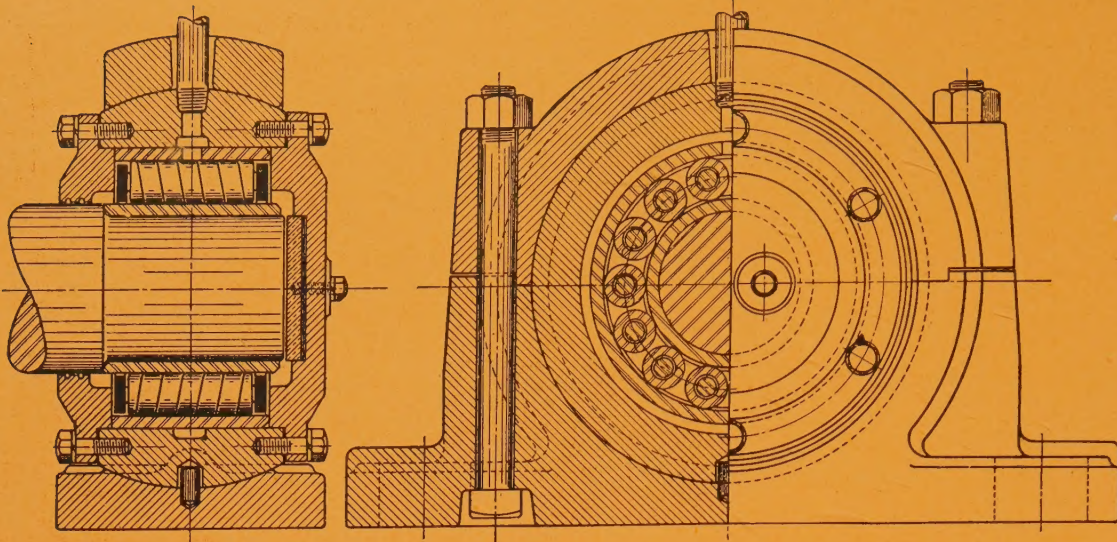
Specify Diamond and you specify the Belt that has proven itself in the cold, hard facts of Excess Service.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, Inc., Akron, Ohio



Diamond

RUBBER BELTS



Hyatt roller bearing assembled in ball and socket pillow block. This type of mounting is recommended for drive, head, tail, take-up, bend, snub and tripper pulley installations.

Hyatt Roller Bearings In Conveyor Head Pulleys Lower the Cost Per Bushel of Grain Handled

THE Vancouver Harbour Commissioners, Vancouver, B. C., have equipped the 417 conveyor drive, head, tail, take-up, bend, snub and tripper pulleys of their Elevator No. 2 with Hyatt bearings.

The bearings are mounted in self-aligning ball and socket pillow blocks manufactured by The

Plessisville Foundry, Plessisville, Quebec, and Webster Inglis, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

This is one of many notable grain, coal and ore handling systems in which Hyatt bearings have been installed in accordance with the above general design. Among the plants which have been equipped during the past two years with Hyatt bearing pillow blocks are the following:

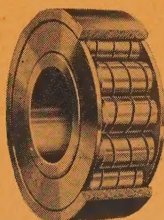
Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co.	Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Colonial Docks, Penna.
Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator "B"	Montreal, Quebec
Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator No. 3	Montreal, Quebec
Ferry Station, U. S. Post Office Dept.	San Francisco, Cal.
Santa Fe R. R. Co. Grain Elevator	Argentine, Kansas
South Chicago By-Products Coke Corp.	So. Chicago, Ill.
Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator No. 1	Vancouver, B. C.
Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator No. 2	Vancouver, B. C.

In some cases the use of these bearings has reduced the starting torque so much that it has made possible a reduction in the ply of the belt used, sufficient to pay the additional cost of the bearings from this saving alone. Replacements to belting will, of course, be made on the basis of such a reduced ply, thus materially lowering the maintenance costs.

These larger bearings are of the greatest importance

to the continuous operation of a conveyor system. The durability of Hyatt bearings has protected the plants in which they operate from any shut-down loss which might otherwise have occurred from bearing failures.

Investigate the advantages of Hyatt bearings in belt conveyors. Our engineers are prepared to cooperate with you.



(Write for a copy of the Hyatt Conveyor Bulletin. It contains information of interest to conveyor users.)

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Haym & Co., H. M., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

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Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

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BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

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Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.*
Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving and forwarding.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
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Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain and feed.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*

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Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

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King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, receivers and shippers.*

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Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
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Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
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Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
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Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
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Thomson-McKinnon, members leading exchanges.*

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DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
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Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., grain Belt Elevator.*

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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.*
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.*
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., The, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

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Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.*
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*

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EMPORIA, KANS.

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Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.*
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Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
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Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
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Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

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Gano Grain Co., wheat, corn, sorghums.*
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Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
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Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Hipple Grain Co., milo-kafir.*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.*
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Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Secular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Udpike Grain Corp., consignments.*
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Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and millfeed.*

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Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, malze.*

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Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

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Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs., grain and seed.*

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Chamber of Commerce Members.

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
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Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

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Produce Exchange Members.

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Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

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Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., strictly brokerage.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

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Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., consignments.*
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Uptake Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

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Ballbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

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Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Niedorp Grain Co., buyers-sellers of corn.*

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Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
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Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued.)

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Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

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King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
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Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
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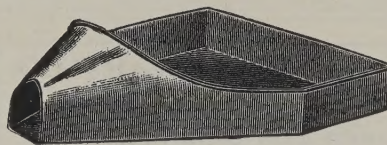
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL :: CHICAGO

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PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1877

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

St. Louis

New Orleans

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MARTIN & KNOWLTON

GRAIN CO.

SUCCESSORS TO
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

Receivers and Shippers

St. Louis, Mo.

GRAIN

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY

HANDLED ON COMMISSION
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORT

ST. LOUIS
ST. JOSEPH

Carrying money to the bank becomes a habit with Advertisers who regularly use the advertising pages of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

"We Ship What We Sell"

Powell & O'Rourke

Grain Company

Operating Brooklyn St. Elevate

Buyers and Sellers of Corn

846 Pierce Bldg.

St. Louis

"We Ship What We Sell"

Chamber of Commerce
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Chamber of Commerce
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G. A. HAX & CO.

COMMISSION

Grain and Hay

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN-HAY-SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Baltimore Grain Co.

Receivers & Exporters

Baltimore Maryland

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**MARFIELD GRAIN COMPANY**
Receivers and Shippers MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**Fraser-Smith Co.**
GRAIN
Minneapolis - MilwaukeeCORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity
**The VAN DUSEN-
HARRINGTON CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH**Cereal Grading Co.**
GRAIN MERCHANTSWe buy, sell, store and ship
all kinds of grain. Get our
offers, or try us with your
consignments.LIBERAL ADVANCES
Operators of Elevator "R"Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS**CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY**

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE

EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward

SHIP TO CARGILL*"You can't do better; You might do worse."***DELMAR COMPANY**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.*Shippers*
Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats,
Barley, Durum Wheat. Also
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat
*Ask for Samples and Prices***ACCOUNT BOOKS** FOR SALE BY
Grain Dealers Journal
CHICAGOBoard of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
MembersHandling
Consignments
and Futures
47 Years**B. C. Christopher & Co.**

KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and
Shippers Kaffir,
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Maize, Mill Feed**CONSIGN**
ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City**HIPPLE GRAIN CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.**
MILO and KAFIR - Wire us for prices delivered - Write for daily card quotations**A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.**
Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. ABuyers—Sellers
**WHEAT. CORN
OATS. BARLEY**
CONSIGNMENTS
MILL ORDERS**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt delivery.

Universal Grain Code, board cover.....	\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather.....	3.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather.....	2.25
Miller's Code (1917), cloth.....	2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code.....	2.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....	20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....	15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....	15.00
Riverside Flour Code, Improved, 6th Edition.....	12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....	10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.**Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.**
CONSIGNMENTS - Kansas City - Omaha**SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY**
CONSIGNMENTS

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

Yes Sir: *Real Service*
We Handle Consignments
S. H. Miller Grain Co.
Kansas City MissouriBoard of Trade
Members**CAIRO**Board of Trade
Members**CORN****Halliday Elevator Company**
GRAIN DEALERS
CAIRO, ILL.**OATS**

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

T. D. Phelps Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain and Beans.

The Summit Grain Co.
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.
Millers and Grain Merchants
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Denver Elevator
Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

RICHARDSON BROS.

Brokers
Want Offers
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed
Delivered Philadelphia
Either Export or Domestic
The Bourse

E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.

BUYERS—SHIPPERS
Good Milling Wheat
GREENVILLE - OHIO

The Sheets Elevator Co.

GRAIN—HAY—STRAW
Cleveland, Ohio

Buyers—Quote Us

M. B. JONES & CO.
Produce Exchange. New York, N. Y.

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

Receivers and Shippers
GRAIN
Consignments Solicited
OMAHA

E. Stockham Grain Co.

CONSIGNMENTS
Every Car Gets Personal Service
Omaha, Nebr.
WRITE US YOUR OFFERS

YOU KNOW you want to do business with the grain shippers. Tell them so. The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL reaches them.

Send Your Offerings to **JOSEPH A. ABEL** GRAIN BROKER
D4 Produce Exchange
NEW YORK, N. Y.



SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

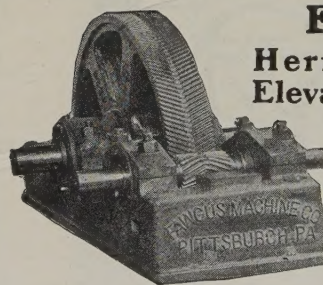
Transmit power from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5,000 H. P. with positive speed ratio, 98.6% constant efficiency, quiet operation at all speeds, any convenient distance between sprocket centers, occasional lubrication, long life, low upkeep cost. Unaffected by heat, cold or moisture.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Consult the Morse Engineer in Your Territory

Atlanta, Ga.	Cleveland, Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Denver, Colo.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boston, Mass.	Detroit, Mich.	San Francisco, Cal.
Charlotte, N. C.	Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Louis, Mo.
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2150-30



FAWCUS

Herringbone Gear
Elevator & Conveyor
Drives

Save 25% to 50% in maintenance and operating costs.

Gears enclosed in dust proof and oil tight cases with roller bearings.

Efficient - Durable - Compact

FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Penn.

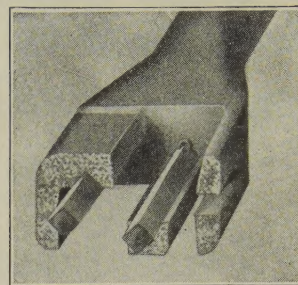
There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.



PEERLESS OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY Peerless Oyster Co.
1507 Russell St., Baltimore, Md

Made from FRESH SHELLS Only

Alignment is certain with Howe knife edge construction



The cast iron backing which supports the knife edges allows for continued alignment in both vertical and horizontal planes. This exclusive Howe construction *prevents* the inaccuracies frequently found in other scales due to the bending of knife edges under a heavy load.

Superiority of design and extra heavy construction accounts for the long life of Howe Ball Bearing Scales.

Write the Engineering department at our nearest office for complete information.

Send for
Catalog

B-1

"Use, Abuse
and Proper
Care of Scales"

THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY

RUTLAND, VERMONT

New York
Philadelphia

Cincinnati
Atlanta

St. Louis
Minneapolis
Portland

Boston
Pittsburg
New Orleans

Cleveland
Chicago

Kansas City
San Francisco

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.
301 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco Seattle

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Put Your Grain in Tip Top Market Condition

Grain that is frozen together, grain that is heating or grain that is dusty can be put in first class shipping condition by running it once through the

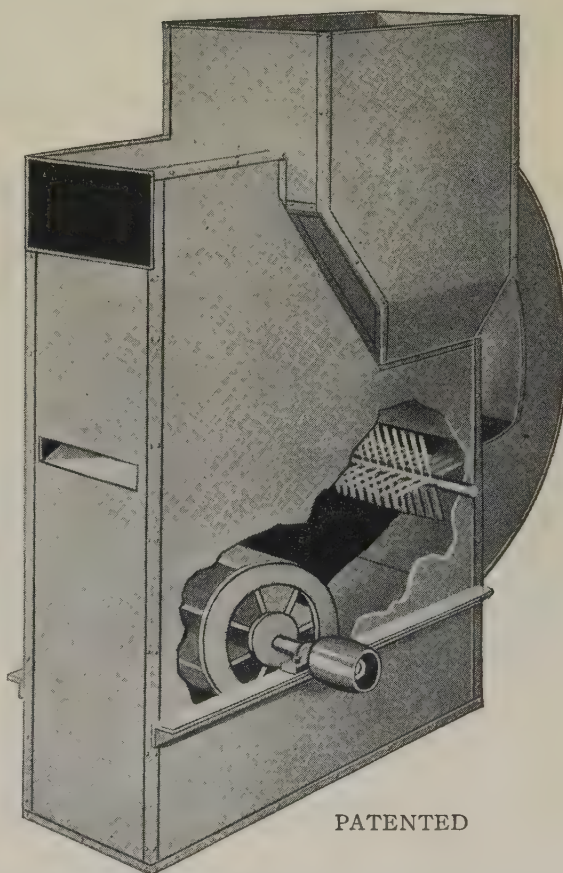
Strong-Scott Conditioner and Cleaner

It thoroughly loosens up grain that is frozen or hanging together from heating. A strong blast of air removes all dust.

It sweetens musty grain. Raises grade of barley from feed to malting barley by scouring off the beards. Cleans shelled corn.

Capacity, 1000 bu. per hour; requires only 1½ H. P.

Simple, compact, thoroughly efficient and a real money maker for country elevators. Write us direct. You need it now!



PATENTED

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

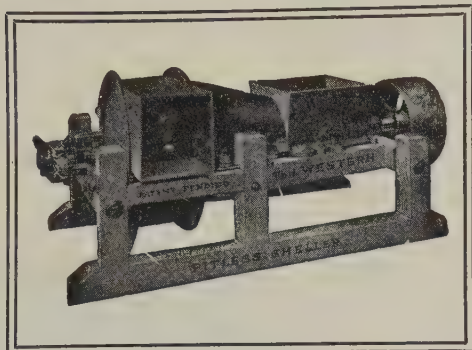
Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg

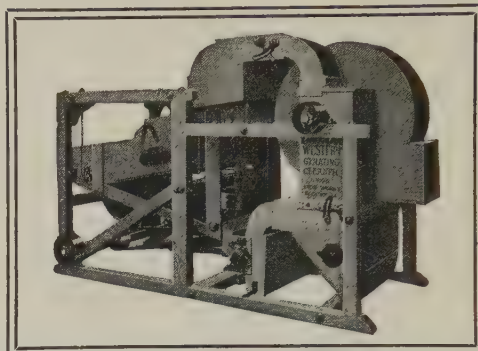


WESTERN

Grain Elevator Machinery Shellers and Cleaners

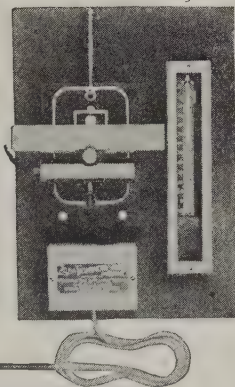
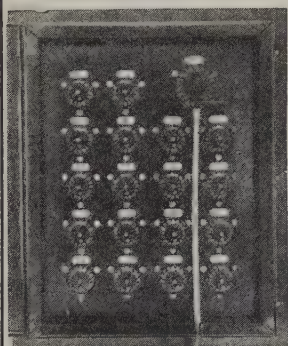


PITLESS SHELLER



GYRATING CLEANER

UNION IRON WORKS - DECATUR, ILL.



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

*A Few
Zeleeny
Installations*

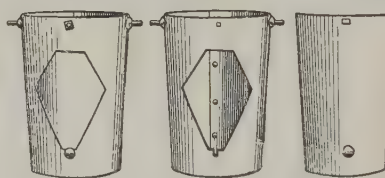
Cargill Grain Co
Pillsbury Flour
Mills
Bartlett Frasier
Co.
Uplike Grain
Co.
Armour Grain
Co.
Larabee Flour
Mills
New Orleans
Public
Elevator
Maney Milling
Co.
Buckeye Cotton
Oil Co.
Red Star Milling
Co.

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout



With a pair of plyers you can instantly slip in a new Kewanee bottom—made from tough, special analysis steel. A square shouldered bolt with a square hole in the renewable bottom, prevents the nut from turning. This bolt, and a large oval-headed rivet that slips into a slot holds the bottom firmly in place. The grain cannot wear off the rivet for the hole in the bottom is countersunk and the rivet is then beaded into it.

Don't discard entire spouts, or sections because of small holes. Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears simply slip in a new one which costs only about 37½ cents for the 8" size and smaller. A Kewanee costs a little more than ordinary spouts but outwears a dozen of them.

Order One on Trial

We will ship you a Kewanee Grain Spout. Use it a month, six months—a year. If you're not satisfied return it and we will refund your money. All we need know is the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted.

Kewanee Implement Company

343 Commercial St.
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

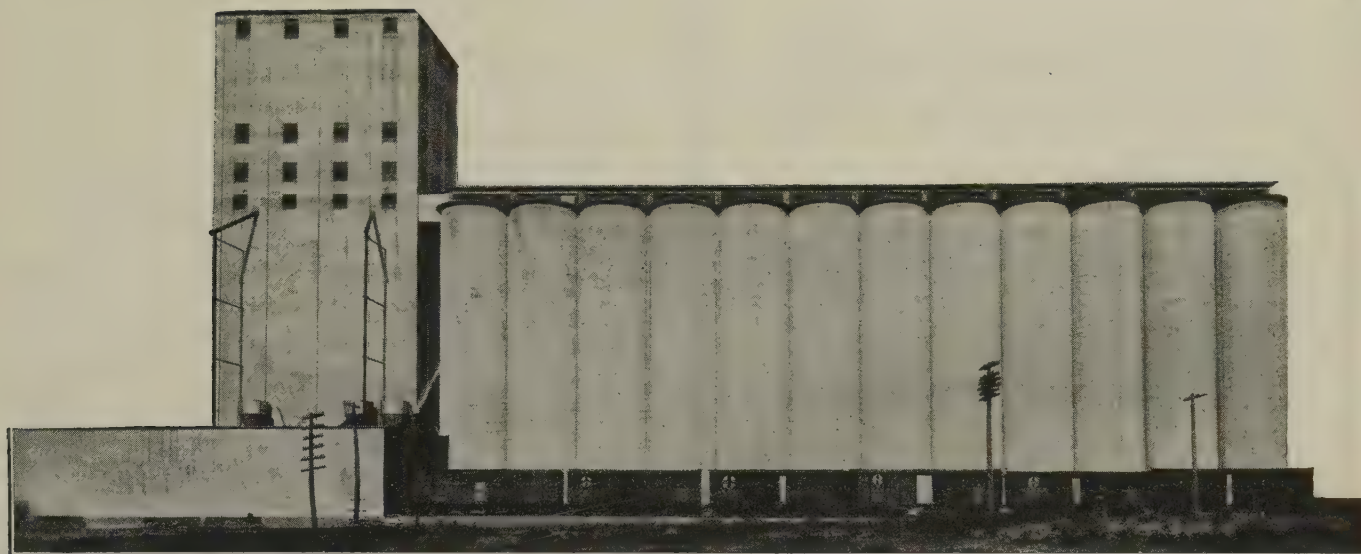
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"Katy" Elevator owned by Fort Worth Elevators Co., Jule G. Smith, President, Fort Worth, Tex.
Southwestern Engineering Co., Designers and Builders

Jule G. Smith is not only an outstanding personage in the great Southwest, but he is also a mighty power in the grain world. Few men are so intimately acquainted with the technics of grain handling as he. Mr. Smith likes his "Eureka" Grain Cleaning Machinery. That you can see by reading the following letter in which he first expresses his "appreciation of the co-operative spirit evidenced by S. Howes Co. in the fulfillment of our ambition in building the most modernly designed, constructed and equipped elevator of its size in the United States. I am seriously contemplating an increase in the capacity of our 'Katy' Elevator to at least 3,000,000 bushels, but this would not call for any more of your wonderful machinery, but you would then have your machines in the largest elevator in the South or Southwest, outside of Kansas City."

"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

So well please their owners that they invariably come back for more

Wm. Watson, 515—No. 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVES

Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
S. W. Watson, Osburn House, Rochester, N. Y.
H. C. Purvine, 111 Fifth St., Bristol, Tenn.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Humphrey Elevator

A Safety Belt Service Carrier

A Humphrey PAYS DIVIDENDS

THE Humphrey Elevator saves the time and labor of stair climbing for your employees. It thus enables employees to get more done, or do the same amount of work better. It also lessens fire risk by making reporting on other floors easier and more frequent.

This service results in dollars and cents dividends that cannot be ignored. The Humphrey guarantees these dividends because it operates at low cost, is always on the job, and is absolutely safe. And it is built to last.

Evidence of Humphrey worth is found in the use of Humphrey Elevators in leading elevators, large and small, the world over.

Write for literature today.

Humphrey Elevator Co.
907 Division Street
Faribault, Minn.

There is ONLY ONE GENUINE Humphrey Elevator



Again Another Elevator Burned Down— mysterious origin as usual

Findings of Fire Insurance Co.'s show an overwhelming percentage of such losses to be due to

Hot Bearings Caused by Binding
When shafts are thrown out of alignment by the continual shifting of the structure.

Lack of Oiling and Long Runs Create
Dangerous Friction.

Hot box in cupola burned down a mill recently after a continuous 9-hour run.

This System Removes Such Causes of Risk.
There Are No Moving Parts in the Elevator.
Grain Is Blown Through Simple Pipes.

The BERNERT Grain Blower and Conditioner

Write
for Full
Details.

Let Us
"Show"
You.



BERNERT SALES CORP.
3805 Center St. Milwaukee, Wis.



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

Would You Like to Know —

how savings and economies can be accomplished in your mill, how you can eliminate fire hazard and accident hazard on transmission equipment?



HERE
IT IS!



Yes? Then just send in for a copy of the IXL Speed Reducer Book. It's yours for the asking

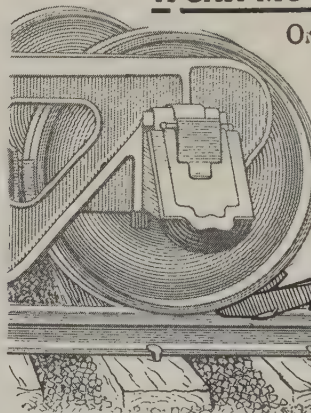
FOOTE BROS. GEAR & MACHINE CO.

252-262 N. Curtis St., Chicago, Ill.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.



Get
it from
your dealer

**The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis.**

Look for the word
"New Badger" -- it
identifies our product

Wagon Loads Received

in A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Some dealers record oats receipts in front and corn receipts in the back of book; others use a separate book for each kind of grain

Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380.

Price, \$3.00

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Rid Your Premises of Rats and Mice Peerless Traps--Real Exterminators

A positive method of wiping out rats and mice. Tried and tested under desperate conditions by mills, grain dealers, wholesale grocers, meat packers, large industrial institutions everywhere. Remarkable results. PEERLESS TRAPS displace expensive fumigation as the only method heretofore approaching satisfactory extermination.

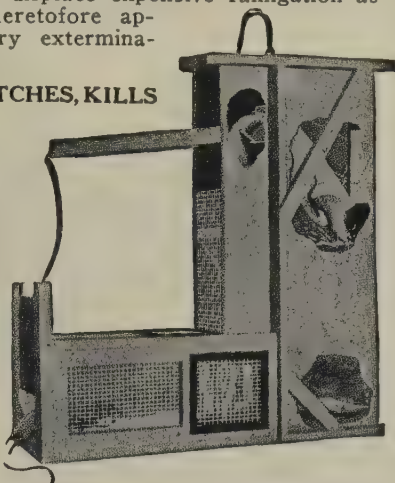
SELF-SETTING, CATCHES, KILLS AUTOMATICALLY WIPE-OUT CAPACITY

Automatic in operation—self-setting. Both catches and kills. Capacity unlimited. Single trap has caught and killed thirty in single night. Each rodent sets trap for follower.

SEND POSTCARD
A postcard will bring you more complete particulars. Write today.

**A. O. AUTOMATIC
TRAP CO.**

630 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois



PROMINENT USERS

Postum Cereal Co.
Sperry Flour Co.
Majestic Milling Co.
Eagle Roller Mfg. Co.
Loose Wiles Biscuit Co.
Michigan Bean Company

Washburn Crosby
Pillsbury Flour Mills
National Biscuit Co.
Russell Miller Mfg. Co.
Grain Marketing Co.
Barber Mfg. Co.

Albert Dickinson Co.

Mr. Elevator Manager,

Do you know that:

Myles Medium salt comes from America's purest salt deposits.

Myles Medium is 99.84% pure salt.

Myles Medium contains no moisture.

Myles Medium is non-hardening.

Myles Medium is sold on a non-hardening guarantee. This guarantee is not limited as to weeks or months and does not bar snowy, rainy or sleety weather.

Myles Medium can be used for any purpose on the farm, from the table to salting stock and curing meat.

This Medium salt costs less than other salt. You will save your customers money because you can sell it at a better price.

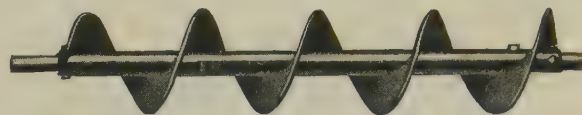
Mixed carloads of all grades.

Write us for prices:

Higbie Salt Company

360 North Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

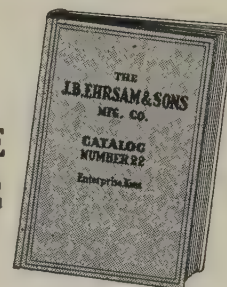


LARGE STOCKS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

WHEN you are in a rush for Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, remember we are here to serve you—and quickly. Large stocks of standard parts always on hand and on special equipment, our service will surprise you.

"EHR SAM" GRAIN HANDLING MILLING EQUIPMENT

GET
THIS
VALUABLE
CATALOG
FREE

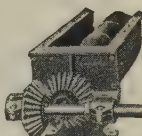


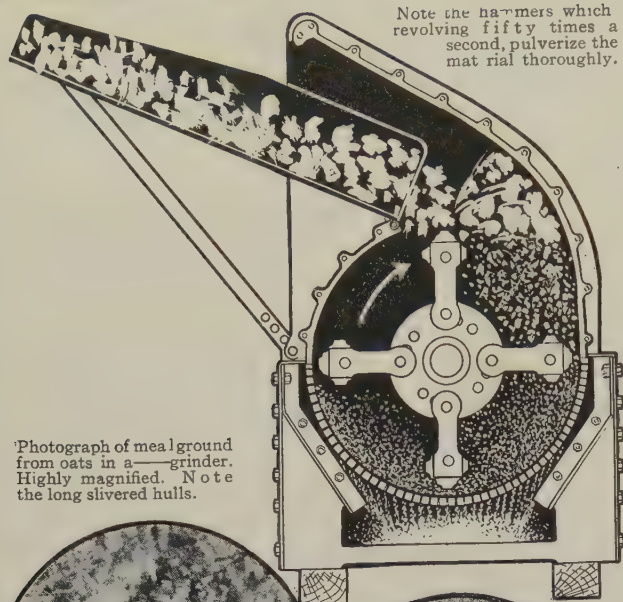
Every elevator and mill operator should have a copy of this valuable catalog. Besides showing the complete line of "Ehrsam" Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, it also contains data of much value to every operator. We suggest that you write for your copy today.

J. B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.

ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.





Photograph of meal ground from oats in a—grinder. Highly magnified. Note the long slivered hulls.



In the circles is the story of fine grinding

Compare these two circles. They show magnified photographs of oats that have been ground in a Jay Bee and others ground in a different type of mill.

In the latter you will find the unground long slivered hulls that cause so much trouble in the feeding of livestock. But in the product of the Jay Bee Mill you find no slivered hulls. Those whirling, smashing, patented steel hammers with their sixteen cutting edges, that do the grinding in the Jay Bee have completely broken all hulls—no sharp slivers are left to injure the intestines of young live stock.

Alfalfa, oats, ear corn, snapped corn, and various roughages can be ground to a fineness that is surprising—while a change from fine to coarse grinding can be effected in sixty seconds without a wrench. Write today for a free demonstration at your elevator by our local representative.

BOSSERT CORPORATION, Utica, N. Y.

JayBee

CRUSHER—GRINDER—PULVERIZER

The Bauer

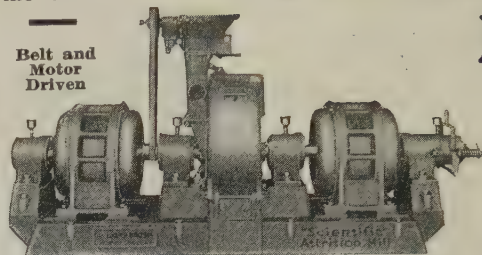
COSTS LESS PER HOUR

"The Mill that Fills the Bill"

Heavy Duty

Attrition Mills

Belt and Motor Driven



Accessible Interior Self Trimming Safety Quick Release

The Bauer Ball-Bearing Motor-Driven Attrition Mill

Put Your Grinding Problems Up to Bauer

Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.

Send for Catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

506 BAUER BLDG.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Makers of Bauer Attrition Mills, Corn Crackers, Cake Breakers, Centrifugal Reels, etc.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Grain Tables
Agricultural Gypsum	Lightning Rods
Attrition Mill	Magnetic Separator
Bag Closing Machine	Manlift
Bags and Burlap	Moisture Tester
Bearings { Roller	Mustard Seed Separator
Belt	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
Bin Thermometer	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Crusher
Buckets	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car Mover	Gas Engine
Car Puller	Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cleaner	Radio Equipment
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Railroad Claim Books
Clover Huller	Renewable Fuse
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Drain Circulating Pump	Separator
Dump	Sheller
Dust Collector	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Dust Protector	Steel
Elevator Brushes	Silent Chain Drive
Elevator Leg	Speed Reduction Gears
Elevator Paint	Storage Tanks
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
Fire Extinguishers	Transmission Machinery
Friction Clutch	Transmission Rope
Grain Driers	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau

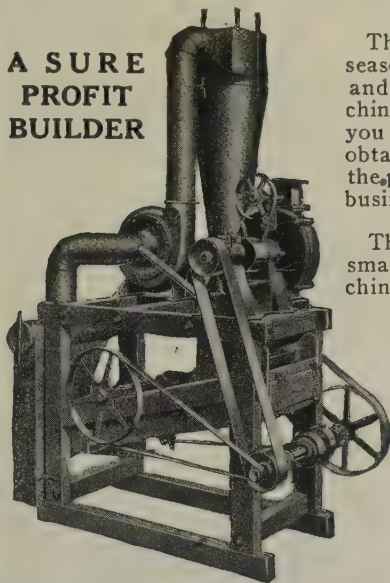
Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

UNIQUE

COMBINED CRACKER and GRADER

Produces uniform steel cut corn, grades it, and cleans it thoroughly in one operation

**A SURE
PROFIT
BUILDER**



The cracked corn season is coming on and with this machine in your plant you will be able to obtain a share of the profits which this business brings.

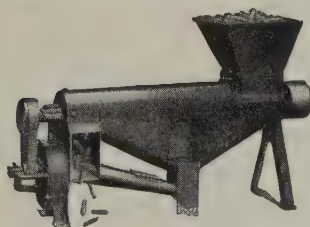
The first cost is small and the machine takes up little space in the plant. It is shipped complete, ready to be installed and operated without expense or delay.

*Write us today
for complete
description.*

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg., Muncy, Pa.

— CHICAGO OFFICE —
111 WEST JACKSON BLVD.



**CLEAN
WORK
NO
WASTE**

Two essentials required by every user of a corn sheller.

The TRIUMPH "does clean work and does not waste any of the corn." This is a frank endorsement by the Thayer Milling Company, Thayer, Mo.

You will learn about many other excellent features in the descriptive booklet. You can get your copy by sending a postal card or letter—now.

THE C.O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

GRUENDLER

**Greater
Feed Grinding
Profits**



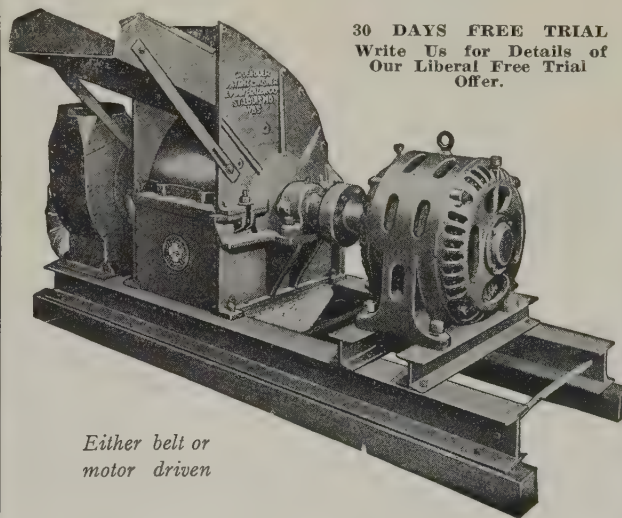
Gruendler grinders are maintaining a high reputation for scientific feed grinding in hundreds of grain elevators throughout the country. There's a Reason.

The installation of Gruendler grinders has enabled grain elevator operators to show a greater profit from their feed grinding business.

The Gruendler is the only grinder on the market that will grind oats and oats hulls satisfactorily.

The feed is automatic and positive, and they are thoroughly dependable, the metal and sand traps give Gruendler grinders the highest endorsement of insurance underwriters.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
Write Us for Details of
Our Liberal Free Trial
Offer.



*Either belt or
motor driven*

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

First and Franklin Ave.

St. Louis, Mo.

Gruendler Grinder Sales Co., Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.
Tri-State Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
J. H. Heckman, 722 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
A. D. Allen, Ada, Okla.
H. Louis Silver, 2035 N. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.
Fred Turner, Coleman Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Thomas B. Fox, Jonesville, Mich.
V. M. Fuller, Clinton, Iowa.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Some supposed to be elevator *engineers* will tell you a concrete pit cannot be made water proof.

Would you buy an automobile of a vintage of ten years ago?????

Think this over when looking over plans.

Younglove Construction Co.

Sioux City, Iowa

We build concrete pits that ARE water proof.

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.



It takes only a spark

—Only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property.

Tramp iron has many times been the cause of complete destruction—and tramp iron is sure to turn up in grain.

The cost of protection is so small. Keep it out with Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator. Not a particle can escape. Get the Dings free bulletin.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.
642 Smith St Milwaukee, Wis.

Dings "High Intensity" Magnetic Separators

WHY-A-LEAK
—STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

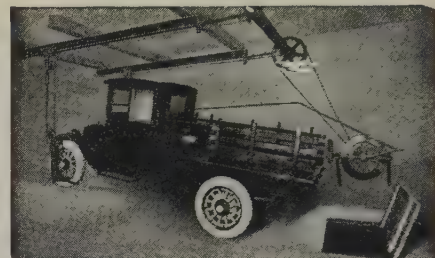
KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

HELBYSVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario



McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

Dumps either wagons or trucks.

Handles either short or long coupled vehicles.

One dump door is all that is required regardless of length of vehicle.

By extending track the one device will dump into several dump doors.

Can be operated by hand or power. Two Horse Power motor is sufficient.

No Mechanism under driveway floor.

Does not interfere with scales should dump be near or through scales.

Under full control of the operator at all times.

No delicate parts.

**RUGGED—DURABLE—
SUBSTANTIAL—PRACTICAL**

Many satisfied customers.

For Further Information Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. GY
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

**10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using**

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

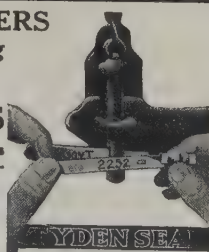
Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

**Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES**

Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector. \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

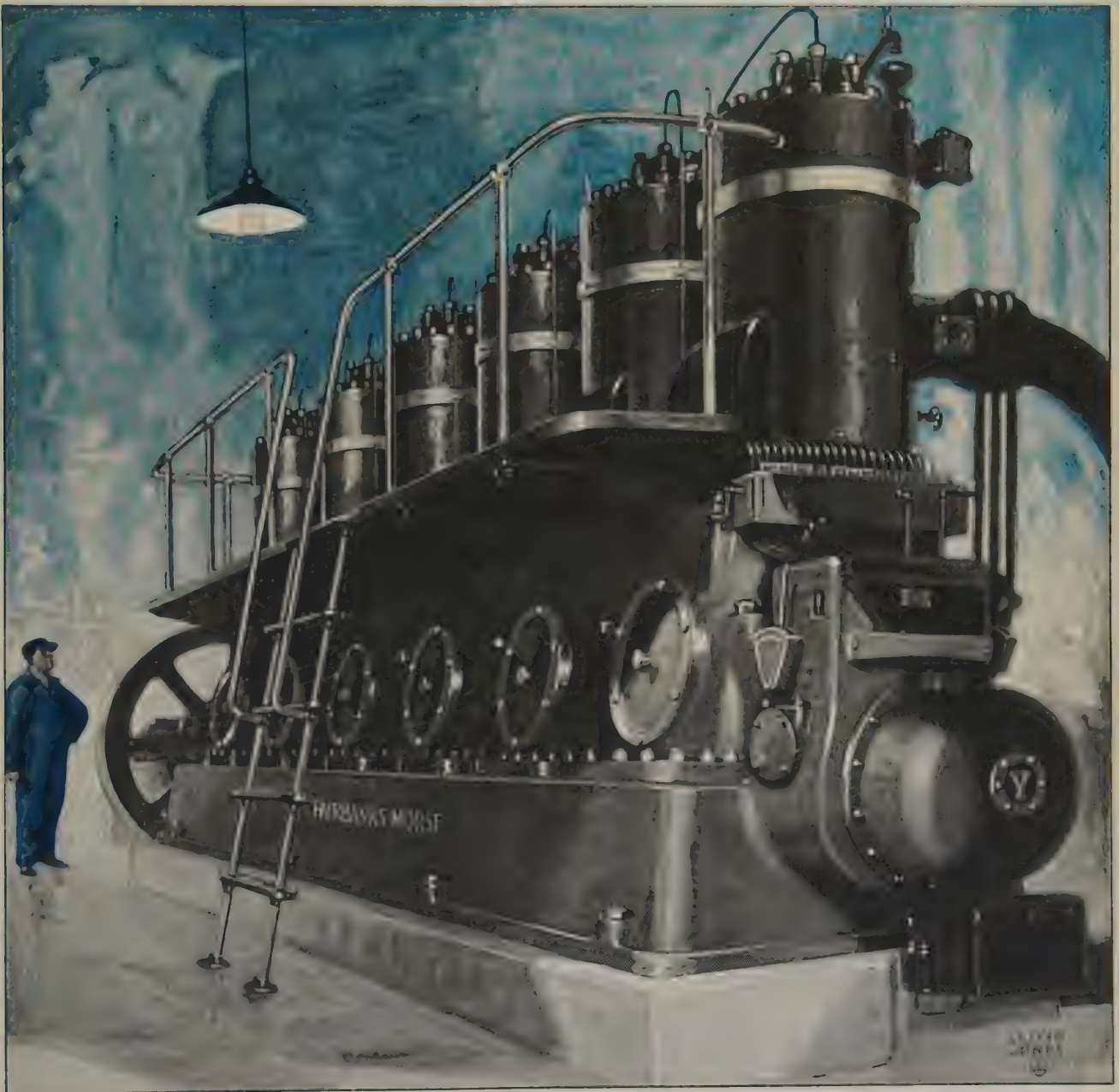
AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Tell your farmer friends about it! It increases crops. Carries insect poisons, preserves nitrogen in animal and poultry manure, etc. Write today for valuable book—free!

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES
Dept. 94 844 Rush Street Chicago

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Type "Y" Diesel



The Product of Experience

In 30 years Fairbanks-Morse has designed and manufactured over 3,000,000 horsepower of internal combustion engines for industrial, central station and marine use.

Experience has proved the correctness of the 2-cycle design

Twelve years ago Fairbanks-Morse engineers adopted the two-stroke cycle for fuel oil engines. This, in sharp contrast to the general engineering thought of that time, which favored the four-cycle Diesel.

This course was taken in the knowledge that the two-cycle engine made possible greater reliability, lower upkeep costs, and easier operation. At the present time the trend of the world's Diesel engineering is toward the two-cycle design.

Today, 786,000 horsepower of Fairbanks-Morse two-cycle oil engines are in operation in practically all classes of industry. According to authorities this compares favorably with the combined total of all Diesel engine installations in America.

This wide acceptance is striking evidence of the correctness of the two-cycle design—the original and consistent Fairbanks-Morse principle. The great success of this product also has gone far in moulding industrial thought toward today's ultimate power—Diesel power.

For thirty years Fairbanks-Morse has been accumulating experience for building the ultimate Diesel engine—practical experience gained in the design, manufacture and successful application of over 3,000,000 horsepower of internal combustion engines to industrial, central station and marine use.

The *Type "Y"* Diesel is the logical result of this wide experience—the most dependable, the most economical prime mover of the day.

One of our engineers will be glad to discuss your power problems at your convenience. Or complete catalog information will be mailed on request.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
Manufacturers • Oil Engines, Pumps and Electrical Machinery
28 branches throughout the United States, each with a service station

FAIRBANKS-MORSE *Type "Y" Diesel*

THE PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



(Kehler Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo.)
51 circular bins.

We recently built these elevators and many others of various shapes and capacities.

We design and build Grain Elevators, Milling Plants, Seed Plants, Coal Pockets, Warehouses and similar structures.

Many years experience.

WRITE US

R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.,
320 Merchants Exchange Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.



(H. C. Cole Mfg. Co., Chester, Ill.)
48 square bins.

Write for booklet describing STONE'S VEHICLE DRAIN DUMP. It is portable—Will dump in any number of sinks.

BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
Engineers and Contractors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

C. T. STEVENS C. E. ROOP C. B. BARUTIO
Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

—First in Enterprise!
—First in Advertising!
—First in Circulation!
—First in News!
The Grain Dealers Journal

CRAMER BUILT
is the mark designating the best in Grain Elevator Construction at normal prices
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

J. E. STEVENS
53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.
Designer and Builder of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

HICKOK Construction Co. **ELEVATORS**
MINNEAPOLIS

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

D. F. HOAG & CO.
Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

L. J. McMILLIN
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we issue a net price catalog. If in the market write us for one.
WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

★★★
★ **The Star Engineering Company** ★
Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction
Our elevators stand every test, Appearance, Strength, Durability and Economy of Operation.
Estimates and information promptly furnished
Wichita, Kansas
★★★

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

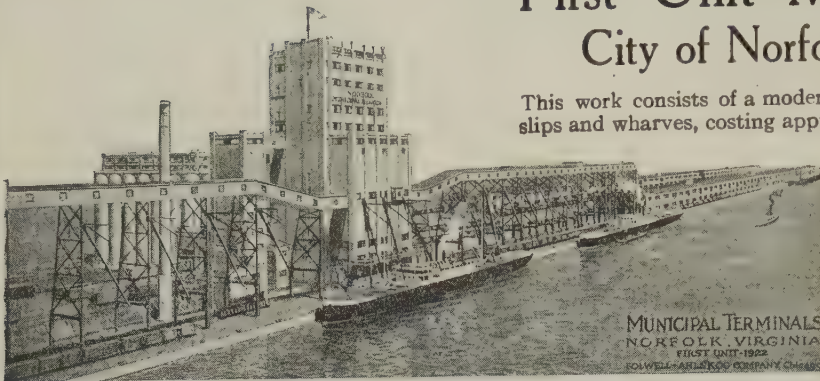
RELIANCE Construction Co.
Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.
Designers and Constructors of the better class of grain elevators—concrete or wood.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Leeperwood, Sec.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons.
Southwestern Engineering Company
Designers and Builders of
MODERN MILLS, ELEVATORS and INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT
Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators, Warehouses, Power Plants and Industrial Buildings.
Preliminary Sketches and Estimates, Valuations and Reports.
New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.
Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



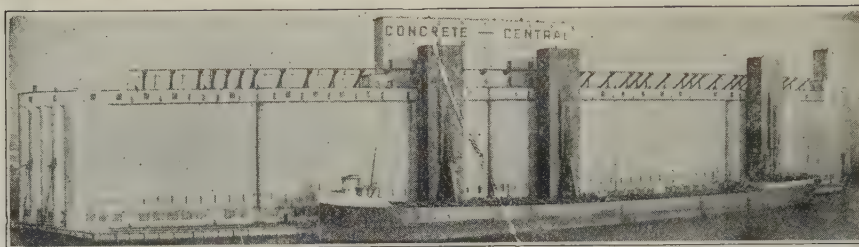
This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.

We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you

Why not now?

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

Kimbell Milling Company Elevator

Fort Worth, Texas

550,000-bushel grain elevator, special design of bin arrangement to facilitate storage and handling of a variety of grains of different grades. Additional storage of 250,000 now under construction.

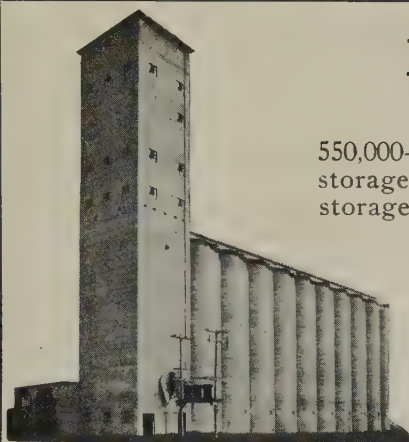
Designers and Builders

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg.

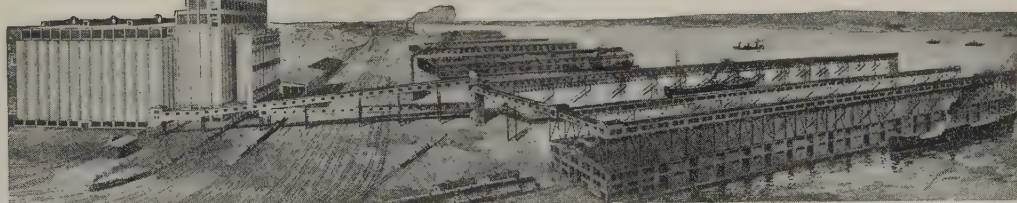
Kansas City, Mo.



"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England



The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE **M. A. LONG** CO.

*Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department*

Baltimore

Maryland

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

NORTHWEST IOWA—Elevator for sale; large volume; favorable competition; owner retiring. Cash only. Address 54A1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EASTERN NEBRASKA—Several elevators and lumber yards for sale; well located. These are choice properties. If interested write 53X21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—25,000-bu. cribbed elevator for sale; well equipped with machinery. Good competition and handle 225,000 to 275,000 bus. yearly. Big oat and fair corn crop. Address 53X19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHEASTERN INDIANA Elevator in town of 600; handles 160,000 bus. annually; coal and other profitable sidelines. No competition. A money maker. Address 54D18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Price right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA—Owing to sickness of one member of the firm, who is compelled to retire, we are offering six of our Indiana Elevators for sale on easy terms, or will sell an interest in any number to party that can invest a small amount and get the business by hustling. These houses are owned by one of Indiana's largest grain dealers and have always done a nice business. Here is a chance for a live one, none other need apply. Address 54D13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Burket Equity Union, will offer for sale, at private venture, at the elevator in the town of Burket, Kosciusko County, Indiana, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, March 20, 1925, the tangible personal property of said corporation consisting of,

Elevator building, machinery and equipment; office building and office furniture, fixtures and equipment; coal sheds and equipment; lumber sheds and equipment; lumber and building materials, roofing, siding, shingles, lath, dimension stuff, glass, nails, builders hardware, roofing and hinges; grain, feed, salt, coal, seed, tile, tankage, fertilizer, and all personal property of every kind and description contained in and used in connection with the Burket Equity Union and the Burket Elevator, except accounts and notes and bills receivable.

Terms of sale, cash, and all property will be sold for not less than its appraised value. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to continue said sale from day to day until all of said property shall be sold.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1925.

WILLIAM SHAFFER,

Receiver.

BRUBAKER & ROCKHILL,

Attorneys for Receiver.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

6,000 BUSHEL, well equipped elevator for sale, almost new, in small town, one of best farming sections in Missouri. Address 54A8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—85,000 bu. elevator in town of 1,700; station handles half million bus. annually; one good competitor; extensive side lines. Must be seen and investigated to be appreciated. Address 54D17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA—Fully equipped mill and elevator, warehouses, truck and wagon scales; buildings and machinery in good condition; two railroads; in one of the richest farming sections in the state; for sale or exchange for Western or Dakota land. Address 54C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

CENTRAL INDIANA—One of best country stations in Indiana; 60,000 bushel capacity cribbed house, iron siding, built 1917. New \$1,500 feed grinder; power cloverseed mill; brick warehouse and office; excellent coal yard, all in first class condition. Located in excellent agricultural community. No competition in grain, coal or feeds. Side lines developed to high degree on practically cash basis. This station consistently shows profit every year. Side lines ample to pay overhead. A real opportunity for investment. Station has changed hands once in 30 years. Now selling because of advanced age of owner. Price and terms very reasonable. If you are looking for something good, investigate this. Address 54D1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKRUPT SALE

The Colfax Grain Company
Colfax, Illinois

Public sale of elevator building and machinery of The Colfax Grain Company, Bankrupt, will be held Saturday, February 28th, 1925, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Colfax, Illinois, including the Real Estate of said company.

JAMES FIELDING, Trustee.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

OHIO—Elevator for sale, only one in town; good point, fully equipped. Address Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

NEBRASKA—An 18,000 bu. elevator for sale in the best grain point in eastern Nebr. Doing a splendid business, part cash, balance good terms. Reason for selling, age and wish to retire. Address 54A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—If you do not find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "ELEVATORS WANTED" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED—Elevator No. Dak. or So. Dak., must be good wheat point doing 150,000 bus. annually. Complete description house, territory, location, competition and price in first letter. Address Box 197, Hamberg, No. Dak.

WANT ELEVATOR Western two-thirds Kansas or Okla., A. T. S. F. or U. P. Must be good wheat point. Complete description house, territory, location, competition and price first letter. Address 54A23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE 156 acres farm for elevator and feed business, located in Northern Missouri preferred. Farm well improved, one-half mile from good town, good churches and schools of different denominations. Address 54A6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

FOR RENT.

OUR PLANT which we operated as a feed store for 40 years and until October 1st, 1924. 1923 sales \$175,000.00. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

MILLS FOR SALE.

OHIO—RECEIVER'S SALE—1 corn meal mill, known as the "Heffner Mill," and one flour and meal mill, known as the "Crites Mill," situated in Circleville, Ohio, and vicinity, together with certain brands and the good will of said mills respectively, will be offered for sale by order of Court, by the Receivers of The Dixie Mills Co., at public auction at the door of the Court House in Circleville, on Monday, March 2, 1925, at 1 P. M. Opportunity of a lifetime to acquire valuable milling properties cheap. Full particulars will be furnished upon request. Address Chas. Gerhardt and Edwin C. Wright, Receivers of Dixie Mills Co., Circleville, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. Address John J. Black, 57th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

HAVE RETAIL COAL YARD. Will sell or trade for farm or country elevator in good location. Invite inspection. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

COLORADO—For sale or will sell half interest to party who can take active management. Elevator, wholesale and retail flour and feed business doing \$150,000 annually. A desirable business in a desirable climate. A money maker. Reason for selling, outside interests need owner's attention. Address P. O. Box 143, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WANT TO RETIRE from mercantile business. Successful for twenty-five years. No cleaner stock in eastern Iowa. Profitable and going business. Stock \$150,000 to \$20,000. Opportunity for right man. Traders or speculators need not answer. Might be interested in farm or elevator property.

F. MUELLER & SON, Calamus, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED POSITION as manager of small elevator, 17 years experience. Address James Vincent, Hillsdale, Michigan.

WANTED position as manager of country elevator; 14 years experience in grain, coal and feed business; first class references. Address 54D20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager Farmers' Co-op. or Line Elevator; 4 years' exp.; speak English and German; good references; single; 28 years old. Roy Rademaker, German Valley, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager farmers' elevator; 12 years' experience; understand side lines, books; best of references. Address 54A3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by man with 10 years exp. as elevator manager; thoroughly familiar with all details; references. Try me and see. Address 54D16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED—High class man of forty wants position cash grain merchandiser, manager cash grain department or manager option office. Very best references. Address 54D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WITH 24 YEARS' experience in the grain business wants position with some good firm; capable of handling any position; now employed, desires a change. Address 53U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

POSITION wanted as manager of first class country station. Have had 20 years' experience as country elevator buyer and am familiar with all phases of country grain business. Can furnish good references. Address 54C23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Young man with 6 years' elevator accounting experience wishes position as book-keeper and assistant to manager. Present employed but desires change. Gilt edge reference from employer and auditor with Co-op. Ass'n. Will go anywhere but prefer N. W. Ohio. Address 54C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BAGS—BAGGING BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted Second-hand bags, best prices paid.
WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

GAS ENGINE—25 H. P. Howe, gas or kerosene, in excellent condition. We are installing electric power. The Odell Grain & Coal Co., Odell, Illinois.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

ENGINES WANTED.

WANTED—25 H. P. Type Y or Type N. B. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. Address Geo. Couch & Sons, West Salem, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f.o.b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Coal Sales Book, a sales record for the retail coal dealer; 200 pages; space for 8,000 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 44."

Grain Receiving Ledger, an indexed receiving book especially adapted to keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons; 200 pages. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 43."

Grain Receiving Register, for recording wagon loads of grain as received; 200 pages; space for 8,200 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 12AA."

Grain Shipper's Record Book, designed for country dealers for recording all essential facts relating to each carload of grain shipped; 80 double pages; space for 2,320 carloads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 20."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

PARTNERS WANTED.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—60,000 lb. Howe Hopper Scale, good condition, \$100. Koch, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—One 400 bu. Howe Hopper Scale, has been used only about 4 years, good condition. Apply Farmers Union Co., Upland, Nebr.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scale, latest self compensating type, 8-bushel hopper, capacity 2,000 bushels per hour. Also 5-bushel Richardson, 1,250 bushels per hour, latest type. Scales in excellent condition. Address Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Duncombe, Iowa.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Five bushel Richardson Scale, portable preferred. A. K. Zinn & Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE—WANTED.

MONITOR NO. 6 CLEANER for sale including full set of screens, A No. 1 condition. Apply I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., 83 Water St., New York, N. Y. Wanted to purchase two small clippers instead. Make offer.



DON'T EAT DUST

Gibbs' Patent Dust Protector affords perfect protection with perfect ventilation. Thoroughly tested for years in every kind of dust. Nickel-plated protector \$1.25. Canada \$1.50, post-paid. Circulars free.

GIBBS RESPIRATOR CO.
246 Forest Ave. River Forest, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete grinding outfit, including ball bearing mill and crusher. Will sacrifice. Address 54D5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Midget 25 bbl. Mill, double scourer, two pair high roller mill and 25 H. P. Mogul oil engine. Cheap. Kismet Elevator & Supply Co., Kismet, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One 1 22" Sprout Waldron Attrition Mill with two 20 H. P. motors direct drive in A1 condition, priced for quick sale. Peerless Mill & Elevator Co., Springfield, Ill.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four 120-bushel Nordyke & Marmon Driers and Coolers, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New Robinson Unique size 11. Cracked Corn Polisher. New Special Robinson Built Cracked Corn Grader. Address Wayne L. Kirklin, Alexandria, Indiana.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Owen's Marquis Grain Cleaner No. 60; one Monitor Barley Cleaner No. 4; one Eureka Cockle and Seed Separating Cylinder. All machines in good condition. Address Farmers Elevator Co., Wanamingo, Minn.

FOR SALE—1 Barnard & Leas Wheat Cleaner, size 60, capacity 800 bushels hour.

1 Ehrsam Roller Mill with three sets of rolls. Size of rolls 9 by 24.

Machines in good condition and priced right. Berthoud Farm Products Co., Berthoud, Colo.

NO. 8 HESS GRAIN DRIER for sale, in good condition, now knocked down ready for immediate shipment. Drying capacity from eight to nine thousand bushels per hour. Originally erected in two sections, admitting operation of one or both sections at same time, as conditions demand. Therefore, will sell sections separately if need be. Address 54B7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

GOOD MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Let us quote you from our big stock of machinery and mill furnishings. We have just put in a line of new wood-split pulleys, bearings and shafting and are prepared to fill rush orders promptly.

15-25-50 bbl. Midget Marvel Mills; with complete equipment or separately. Cash or terms. 12, two and three pair high corn rolls, all sizes. Some just like new.

Large stock of new and used Agitators, Bleachers, Attrition Mills and Hammer type Mills, Flour and bran packers, Cleaners and Scourers. Round and Centrifugal Reels. Several complete mills. Bonner Springs, suburb of Kansas City.
H. C. DAVIS,

NEW AND USED MILL MACHINERY,
Bonner Springs, Kansas. P. O. Box 393.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—24 inch Monarch Attrition Mill, almost new, \$150. Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—2 Alpine Safes, large size, same as new.

- 1 Morris Cash Register, just overhauled.
- 1 No. 15 Western Warehouse Corn Sheller.
- 1 Verticle "Iron Clad" Ear Corn Crusher.

The above are all in good condition. If interested write for full description and prices. Red Front Flour & Feed Co., Eau Claire, Wis.

FOR SALE—6 galvanized grain tanks 4½x12; 1-3 pr. high feed mill 9x24; 1-3 pr. high feed mill 9x18; 1-2 pr. high feed mill 9x24. Attrition mills, 2 Monarch motor driven B. B. 20" mills new motors; 2 Unique 20" plain bearing mills; 1-18" Halsted Mill; 1-24" Dreadnaught; Midget Marvel Mills; Scales, hopper floor & automatic floor; Roller Bearings, 1-15/16; 1 Eureka Magnetic Separator; 1 Monitor Separator No. 4; cleaners all makes & sizes; some sheave pulleys; 1-4 sec. cornmeal sifter; mixers all sizes; elevators complete; spout baggers round and centrifugal reels; clutches large & small; 1 Eureka Oat Cleaner. Our stock of elevator machinery is large and just like new. Write us, we save you money. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.

1 Fairbanks-Morse 1,000 gallon fire pump, good order, \$900.00.

1 Hughes 750 gallon fire pump, \$600.00.

1 condensing pump, special made by Filer & Stowell, Milwaukee, Wis., \$175.00.

2 Engines (Right & Left) Stroke 24x42—Corliss Valve made by Filer & Stowell, Milwaukee, Wis., equipped with 1 14-ft. rope sheave 46" face—22-1½" rope grooves, \$3920.00.

1 10-ft. rope sheave 35½" face 17-1½" rope grooves, \$320.00.

1 Alberger feed water heater, \$75.00.

2 Westinghouse 7x9 air compressors, \$80.

The above is the appraised valuation of this machinery. No reasonable offer will be rejected.

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY,

208 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

SUNFLOWER SEED for sale in car lots or less. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

GENUINE GRIMM and Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa Seed, also Hubam and Sweet Clover. Address Sam G. Bober, Newell, South Dakota.

HOME GROWN SEED CORN, all varieties, high germination. Write for prices. Northfield Seed Co., Northfield, Minnesota.

FANCY ALSIKE SEED, ten thousand pounds, free from noxious weed seeds, 99 per cent pure. Write for samples and prices. Address H. H. Highfield, Stites, Idaho.

SOY BEANS, all varieties. Tested Seed Corn, nubbed, butted and crated, Yellow Dent and White Dent and other varieties. High grade Timothy Seed. Atlanta Elevator Co., Atlanta, Missouri.

TAKE NO CHANCES—Buy dependable, early maturing Seed Corn direct from the breeders. 35 years experience as Seed Corn Specialists. Get particulars. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Hog, Siberian, Common, White Wonder and Early Fortune millet. Red and black amber cane, sudan. Can furnish in straight or mixed cars, re-cleaned or country run. Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

CHOICE MANCHU and Medium Yellow Soybeans, re-cleaned and screened, from hand sorted seed, contain no Morning glories or weed seed \$2.50 per bus., hand sorted fire dried Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn \$4.00 per bus., Sudan 10c per lb. f.o.b. Hammond. Samples on request. W. H. Suffern Farms, Hammond, Ill.

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barthemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds. Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds. Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds. Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds. North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds. Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds. Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed. Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

FEED WANTED.

WANTED prices of fodder, damaged grain, flour and sweepings. Address 54A21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEED WANTED.

WANTED—Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Cane, Millet. Send Samples—Quote Prices. C. H. APPEL COMMISSION CO., 409 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.



HAY SPECIALISTS

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

BARKMEYER
Grain & Seed Company
Chicago
SEEDS
Bag Lots or Car Lots



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA


Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.
ALFALFA—SUDAN
MILLET and CANE
WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES
Kansas City, Mo.

L. Teweles Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Grass and Field Seeds

NATHAN & WOLF CO.
Fort Wayne, Indiana
BUYERS AND SELLERS
Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and
Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Timothy.
Send samples for bids
Ask for our price list

The Toledo Field Seed Co.
Clover and Timothy Seed
Consignments solicited Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

Council Bluffs Seed Co.

Wholesale
SEED CORN
Growers
DENT FIELD — FLINT
Sweet and Pop.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Kraus & Apfelbaum
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Wholesale
Field Seed
Dealers

Our AA Brands stand the test.
Ask the dealers who buy them.

Dealers in the
Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy

Seed Districts, mail us your samples. We
are always in the market. Let's get going
with one another.

SEEDS

Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy,
Grass Seeds—Seed Grains
—Fodder Corn—Millets—
Minnesota Grown Seed
Corn.

Vegetable—Flower—Lawn Seeds

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We Pay Top Prices for Your Seeds—Your Track or Toledo
Send Samples
TOLEDO, OHIO
Samples, Prices and our Market Letter Upon Request—We Deal in Both Cash and Futures.
CLOVER SEEDS
Sweet Clover
Alsike Alfalfa
Timothy

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Stanford Seed Company
(INCORPORATED)
Wholesale Field Seeds
BUFFALO - N. Y.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
Cincinnati - - - Ohio

NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.
New York, N. Y.
BUYERS AND SELLERS
Clover and Grass Seeds

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"



Built for Severe Service Type "S" Auto Truck Scale

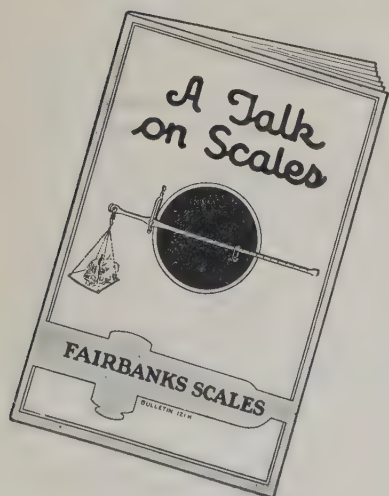
The Type "S" scale was built for severe service. It was first developed for railroad track use—perhaps the most strenuous service known. The loads are tremendous and the scale is exposed to all sorts of weather and subject to the jar and jerk of placing the car. Certainly here is a real test for heavy-duty scales. And the results obtained with Type "S" prove its unquestioned superiority.

The next field conquered by Type "S" was in large grain hopper scales, where the closest accuracy is demanded. The regular inspection given these scales has proved Type "S" performance. Another thing, installation was easier and operation simplified.

A large volume business and the world's most modern factory made it possible to extend the Type "S" design to the next size—the Auto Truck Scale. Thousands of these scales in use today prove their increased accuracy—their greater economy. A competent scale expert will be glad to show you why Type "S" has made such a remarkable showing.

If You Buy or Sell Grain

A grain dealer today cannot afford to take chances with a wagon scale. He has to weigh auto trucks. Their loads are unusually heavy and the load is concentrated on the rear wheels. Type "S" Auto Truck Scales are built for this severe service. Get the full details in the interesting booklet, "A Talk on Scales."



FAIRBANKS SCALES

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Broome and Lafayette Streets

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900 South Wabash Avenue

And 40 other principal cities—each with a service station

This coupon will bring this booklet full of scale information which every scale owner should have

(Mail to Office Most Convenient)

Fairbanks Scales, Dept. S-C-2,
900 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
Broome and Lafayette Streets, New York.

Please send your booklet, "A Talk on Scales," also "Type "S" specifications and full information about the economy of Type "S" Scales in weighing motor trucks.

Name

Address

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

STORING corn out in the open as is illustrated in this number invites pilfering and insures deterioration. The money invested in the grain fully justifies better facilities for protecting it.

STORED CORN of the lower grades is causing considerable uneasiness among owners. The approach of the germinating season together with damp atmosphere does not improve the keeping qualities of any corn.

DELAYING the unloading of grain is not always preventable, but it is seldom worth \$6.30 to the shipper to hold the car a day, and never does the delay of the car cost the carrier the large sum it asks for the delay of the car.

EACH OF THE ACCIDENTS reported in our Texas and Montana news columns are sure to result in the loss of life. Both could have been prevented by safeguarding the moving machinery. Procrastination in the matter of safety devices not only costs much time but also many lives.

THREE CENTS a bushel or \$138.74 for receiving, weighing and loading 4,624 bushels of wheat reported by a Kansas correspondent in "Letters" this number is not enough to pay a fair interest on the money invested in bins, scales and machinery used so nothing is left to provide for labor, taxes, depreciation, insurance and responsibility for the property. Six cents per bushel is the least we have heard before of being charged for handling pooled wheat and even that fee fails to bring a living profit to the elevator operator.

THIEVES continue to help themselves to the elevator man's store of high priced seed principally because he does not lock his place of business securely or employ a watchman. An occasional visit to the elevator Sundays and nights might reduce the pilfering.

BACK FIRE from oil engines has caused a number of elevator losses recently so that all elevator operators using oil power will be pleased to learn of the new starting device provided on the Diesel engine illustrated elsewhere in this number. The correction of this fire hazard will be welcomed both by the fire insurance companies and the property owners. The South Dakota fire credited to back fire in this number caused a loss of over \$60,000.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who buy grain from all comers owe it to themselves to keep a large township map posted in their office and a card index to show what ground is being tilled by each farmer. Then when he has any reason to suspect a tenant of selling grain belonging to the landlord he can quickly get into communication with the landlord and take steps to avoid paying for the grain a second time.

TO AVOID LOSS grain dealers must know what it costs them to handle grain from the farmer's wagon to the scale hopper at point of destination. It should not be a difficult matter to determine the exact cost of handling each year's crop because every grain dealer cleans out his elevator at the close of each season and should find it an easy matter to have a cut-off in his accounting system as well as in his actual receipts of grain. When all dealers do keep an accurate detailed record of all costs accompanying the handling of grain, all will insist on a safer margin than is generally being taken today.

THE CONVICTIONS of elevator builders regarding the installation of lightning rods for protecting wood elevators from fire seem to be unanimous in favor of grounded siding in the case of iron clad elevators and standard lightning rods in the case of wood clad houses. The fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevators are also of the same conviction. When the elevator owners give some real consideration to the matter the decision will be unanimous and lightning losses will be put to an end.

GIVING UNLIMITED credit to liberal buyers has forced more merchants into bankruptcy than is generally supposed, so it is quite encouraging that all of the eastern feed and grain dealers' Ass'ns. are making every endeavor to discourage credit and to place all business on a cash basis. The man who does business for cash can afford to conduct it on a narrower margin than the merchant who does the same volume of business on credit. The loss of interest and of capital due to bad debts, as well as the loss of time consumed in posting books and sending out bills greatly increases the cost of doing business on the credit plan. Dealers who are determined to play safe will stop giving credit and advertise widely the disadvantages of doing business on the credit plan.

OVERHEATED MOTORS are reported to be causing a number of elevator fires. Two are reported in Iowa news column this number and one in Kansas news column. The high speed of the average motor makes frequent lubrication necessary. Then too, if motors are not enclosed, accumulated dirt helps to destroy the insulation and promotes short circuits. While the motor is a great convenience it must receive care and attention if it is to give satisfactory service.

SIDE TRACK RENTALS are not justified where elevator stands on owner's land, but of course if the elevator owners are willing to pay rental for side track frontage the railroads will take the money. Every grain elevator is in reality a freight depot for bulk grain and all are of real service to the railroad company as well as to the farmer patrons. The idea of paying rental simply because the elevator owner happens to be fortunate enough to own land adjoining the railroad right-of-way is not in keeping with reason or equity.

INCOME TAX schedules must be filed on or before March 15th, so it is time elevator operators who are in doubt about any point in the law should get into quick communication with some one who is posted on all the technicalities of the law as well as on the thousands of rulings and interpretations of the law made by the Internal Revenue Dept. Articles we have been publishing in each number should be of material help to every merchant who reads closely. If any readers are not clear on any point involved in their schedule, we trust they will take it up quickly with our income tax department.

CORN HANDLERS who are interested in having a good business next winter owe it to themselves to make every endeavor to assist their farmer patrons in the selection of good seed. The Seed Corn Contest to be held in this city next week is sure to disclose alarming conditions as the first thousand samples of seed corn tested show that only 47% of the samples would grow so what is the use of planting the other 53%? If you want your corn business cut down 53% next winter keep this information to yourself. If you are really interested in helping the farmer and building up your own business, tell your farmer patrons. Send them all a letter; publish the facts in the local papers and talk better seed corn every day and night.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators are always interested in any improvement which will insure a gradual marketing of grain. Where it is all hauled to market immediately following harvest every one works overtime and every handling facility is congested and worked to the limit, making for hidden losses and extra costs of operation so any improvement which makes it possible for the farmer to get his grain to market any time he chooses makes it better for him, for the grain merchant, and for the railroad company. All are interested in passable roads throughout the year. All are also directly interested in the building of permanent roads without graft and without waste, but unless all keep a vigilant eye on the politicians they will get the high taxes but not the passable roads.

THE INJUNCTION granted restraining the Commander Elevator Co. from buying wheat from members of the Minnesota Co-operative Wheat Growers Ass'n has little bearing on the final disposition of this case, the district court, when granting the injunction, stating it entertained "serious doubts as to the validity of this law."

ELEVATOR OWNERS everywhere will be pleased by the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri published elsewhere in this number which holds the Missouri-Pacific Railway fully responsible for the burning of a farmers' elevator at Sweet Springs, Mo. Fortunately for the plaintiff in the case it had never accepted an assignment of the lease from the railroad company so had no knowledge of the conditions put in it by the railroad company making the tenants liable for all fire losses regardless of how caused.

STORING GRAIN for farmers has caused more grief for country elevator operators than almost any other practice indulged in by the trade. Some dealers have experienced much difficulty in inducing farmers to ship out stored grain so that they could get the use of valuable bin space. The only country elevator operators who ever found storing profitable are those who have charged a liberal fee each fifteen days and thereby forced patrons to recognize that it costs real money to build elevators and provide storage room. In states where public officials attempt to regulate the public storehouses we would recommend that none store because they can always depend upon the vote chasers deciding against them whenever any difference arises. In our Oregon items this number is told of one company which was required to refund nearly \$32,000 in storage charges. If it had not been fully entitled to the storage fees the farmers would not have paid them in the first place. The politicians ruling against the elevator man does not make the decision fair or equitable and it is hoped the sufferer will take the matter into the courts.

TWO MORE fireproof elevators which were not insured together with contents have been damaged by fire, reports of which will be found in South Dakota and North Dakota news columns, this number. If owners of concrete elevators persist in filling them with combustible material they must expect to suffer fire losses and discretion will demand that they carry full insurance to protect themselves against such losses. The concrete elevator at Yankton, S. D., as well as the concrete elevator at Forbes, N. D., seem to have been well constructed and will soon be in operation, but the interruption to the business and the losses sustained would have been prevented had no wood been used in equipping the plants. These two fires are almost a duplication of the expensive experiences of the operators of concrete elevators at Sullivan, Ill., last month and Jamaica, Ill., a year ago. Wood will burn even though it be housed in a concrete elevator. If you can't keep it out of a concrete elevator better carry insurance against loss when it does burn.

INDIANA SCALES according to the state department of weights and measures are far from perfect. Last year's inspections of truck and wagon scales show that but 69% of them were weighing correctly. The natural presumption is that Indiana truck and wagon scales are no nearer correct than the scales of any other state, so doubtless many grain dealers are giving away their working capital because their own scales are weighing against them.

Working the Grain Trade for Revenue.

Ever since the establishment of the Kansas State Grain Inspection law, the state legislature has used the department primarily as a revenue producer and the marketing of grain in the terminals of that state has been assessed \$230,718 for the inspection of grain which is said to be of little value to either buyers or sellers. The original intent was to keep the fees for sampling and inspecting at a rate which would prevent the accumulation of a large surplus to the credit of the grain inspection department. However, the rate for inspecting a car load of grain has been maintained at \$1.00 throughout the entire period, but the state has made no effort to give the marketers of grain a desirable or a dependable service. None of the \$3,000 a year chief grain inspectors have had sufficient experience in handling grain to obtain a license to grade grain from the U. S. Bureau of Markets, and the service generally has been so unsatisfactory that many have ignored the classifications given grain by the Kansas department.

It does not seem necessary that any department should have \$40,000 to \$80,000 in excess of its current needs on hand because a surplus is sure to invite wanton extravagance. A surplus of \$10,000 or \$15,000 should be ample to meet the payroll requirements of the department and when it reaches \$50,000 it is time to cut down the inspection fees and thereby reduce the cost of marketing grain.

The Kansas grain dealers Ass'n has introduced a Senate Bill No. 188 which is designed to forbid the use of funds obtained from the inspection of grain for any other government purpose. Every one will admit this is fair and right. In the interest of the producers and consumers the state should not tax the marketing of grain for general governmental expenditures.

Federal Aid Highways.

Roads which are passable at all seasons of the year make for a more gradual marketing of the farmers crops and help to reduce the rush of the entire crop to market. While the gradual marketing of grain makes it somewhat easier for the country elevator man to handle, it should also encourage the farmer to hold back part of each crop in the hope of preventing a glut of the markets and a corresponding depression in prices, so improved roads should bring real benefits as well as increased taxes. Doubtless it is a tendency of many politicians to build roads where they are little needed and will be little used. They are after the jobs and the graft that will go with them.

Discriminating taxpayers can do much to confine the expensive improvements to routes which will be used. During the last calendar year 9,900 miles of federal aid roadways were completed at a joint expense of \$171,544,000, and at the end of the year, 18,000 miles of federal aid roads were under construction. It is expected that at least 10,000 miles will be completed during 1925. The estimated cost of the roads now under construction is \$395,000,000 of which the federal government will pay about \$175,000,000, but it does not matter much to the taxpayer whether it is paid by the state or the federal government because he is the man that must foot the bill eventually and it is up to him to see that contractors give full value for the money paid them.

Bad Effects of Minnesota Law Making Receivers Liable.

The decision by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of the New Prairie Farmers Elevator Co., reported elsewhere in this number, leaves the business of handling grain from country elevators in Minnesota in an unsatisfactory condition.

A careful study of the decision reveals no flaw in the reasoning of the court. The facts in this case were much the same as in all other transactions between country grain shippers and terminal market receivers. The result is that a burden is placed on the terminal receivers which they can not afford to assume without exercising a degree of supervision and espionage over the affairs of their country shippers that must be irksome to some shippers conducting their business legitimately.

Country shippers may be divided into two classes, those who store for the account of farmers and those who do not. Receivers handling consignments for country shippers who do not store for account of others may with safety look no farther back than the sample on the table; but the receiver handling grain from an elevator making it a practice to store grain for the account of farmers is warranted in sending an auditor occasionally to the country town to check up on the storage tickets outstanding and the ability of the elevator company to make good to its depositors.

Further, the grain receiver being held responsible by law, has a right to dictate how the local elevator shall conduct its business. All this additional service costs money and in some way must be shifted back to the country elevator and to the farmer patrons who store, who as a class actually will lose more in the price paid for their grain than they gain by the enforcement of the Minnesota law in a few cases.

Far better is the common law applying in most states making it impossible for the holder of a storage receipt to follow his grain after it has been mixed.

This places the burden of checking up the financial standing of the country elevator on the farmers in the immediate vicinity, who naturally and without expense to themselves can ascertain whether it is safe to store grain with their local company. To have this checking up done by a distant terminal receiver is an economic blunder.

Side Lines for Grain Dealers.

Single crop sections were the first to drive country grain merchants into side lines for the more complete employment of their time between crop movements. The field seed business and feedstuffs have never been considered side lines for the grain elevator operator. These lines properly belong to the grain business.

The country grain merchant who is alert to his own interests and the interests of his customers has always been anxious to provide the best seed obtainable for the farmers of his territory and by providing a variety of feeds for his farmer customers the grain dealer has not only helped the farmers but helped himself. He has encouraged and assisted the farmers to give more attention to livestock. By utilizing off-grade grain and the screenings from his better grades in his feed mill, the grain elevator operator avoids the expensive discounts on off-grade shipments and helps his farmer patrons to good feed at a more reasonable price. As is clearly pointed out in Mr. Butler's most interesting survey of the future of the grain business published in this number it behooves every country elevator operator not only to encourage his farmer patrons to diversify their activities, but also to diversify his own.

Coal and lumber have always been handled as side lines by the grain elevator operators of many different sections, and where the cash and carry plan has been in force, the grain dealer has generally been able to realize a profit from his merchandising service.

The shrinkage in grain production throughout the world has resulted in price advances that should encourage the farmers throughout North America to cultivate their acres more intensively. The heavy taxes now levied by our various extravagant governments are invariably levied on the per acre basis so, if the farmers, through the intelligent use of fertilizer and intensive cultivation are able to double their yield per acre, they at the same time materially reduce their overhead cost per bushel of production. Insurance, interest on investment and depreciation will not be increased by increased yield but the percentage per bushel will be reduced.

Then too, if a given territory through the intelligent use of fertilizer is able to increase its yield 25%, the grain receipts at the station serving that territory should also be increased approximately the same amount because most of the surplus would be in excess of the home needs of the growers. Handling fertilizer best suited to the needs of the soil of the elevator man's district is a side line that belongs to him. It is his duty and it should be his pleasure to help his farmer patrons to larger yields and better returns for their efforts and in no way can he give them more certain help than by convincing them of the advantage and the increased profits to be realized from the use of good fertilizers.

If the county agent is so busy with his merchandising activities that he can not investigate the needs of the soil of the nearby farmers, then it would be well to take it up with the state experiment station and soil experts and learn exactly what can be used to

best advantage by the farmers of the community.

One Indiana dealer who has been distressed by the gradual though steady reduction in the amount of grain handled at his station is preparing to place trial lots of fertilizer in the hands of one hundred of his best farmer patrons with the view to convincing all the growers of his territory that fertilizer can be used very profitably. We have not yet heard of any better method of getting the message across to the farmer than this one of trial lots used according to specific directions compiled by farming experts.

There are two things that grain dealers entering into side lines for the first time need carefully to avoid. One is that they should not extend credit. Tying up one's working capital in book accounts is never profitable and spending one's nights and Sundays posting books adds nothing to the profits of the business.

Again, the grain dealer who ignores the business interest of other local merchants and engages in lines they are already carrying, may stir up competition in the grain business that will hurt him far more than he will ever realize from the side lines he added to his business. If the contemplated side line will lead you to encroach on the business of a fellow townsman buy out his line before you start, thereby keeping his good will.

A Handling Cost Conference Needed.

Grain elevator operators who fail to compute accurately their cost of handling grain from farmers' wagons to scale hopper of the terminal elevator are trifling with a serious problem. Receivers' auditors have frequently discovered that the grain merchant who thought he was taking a margin on each bushel of grain bought was not even getting his first cost.

The trouble with country grain elevator operators generally is that they do not keep an accurate record of their costs of handling grain; so being in the dark as to this essential factor, it is easy to understand how competition often drives them to buy grain on a margin much below their fixed cost of handling. They know that they can not hope to realize a profit from handling when they ignore their cost, but take the wild chance of recovering their loss through speculation. This is surely unfair to their own business and it trains the producers to expect to receive almost the price prevailing in the terminals notwithstanding the shipper does not haul the grain to market over his own railroad.

The great trouble with the average grain shipper is that he is overly anxious about the volume of grain he can pass through his elevator in utter defiance of his fixed cost. In view of the many failures occurring among the elevator operators during the past three years, it would seem high time that every grain trade association of the country held a cost conference frequently so that all buyers can compare their statements, show exactly what they have lost and how, in the hope that reason may stop overbidding that wipes out all margins.

Proposed Oats Grades Undesirable.

Northern and Western growers and handlers of oats are mystified as to the pressing necessity for radical changes in the U. S. grades for oats, as the present rules are working satisfactorily in the central terminal markets.

The feed oats grades are evidently intended to aid the exporters of oats of the quality of Canadian feed oats, by giving an official grade of "oats" to the poor stuff.

Another purpose is to do away with the clash between the federal inspection system and the Bureau of Chemistry. A shipper complying with the U. S. Grain Standards Act nevertheless finds his sacked oats seized by the Bureau of Chemistry. A car loaded in bulk can be invoiced as "mill oats," which is exactly what the southeastern consumer desires to purchase, and which he specifies in his order to Memphis, Louisville or St. Louis. The business of the dealers who put these bulk oats into sacks has been ruined by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry seizing them wherever found and demanding the sacks be labeled "screenings." Of course, the buyer who called for "mill oats" or "feed oats" does not expect screenings. As the sacks contain principally oats the dealer is entitled to the designation of "oats" on the label in some way, altho the stuff is in fact screened out of wheat, etc., on the cleaning machine.

The proposed "Heavy Oats and Extra Heavy Oats" is a ridiculous refinement in grading and should have no place in the rules.

The grade of "Cereal Oats" should by no means be admitted into the official grades. The manufacturer of cereal oats is the only one who is in position to certify a product as cereal oats. A grain inspector, however expert, with no knowledge of the previous history of the sample can not tell cereal oats from the imitation thereof. It is unfair to the inspectors to require them to certify as a fact a thing that is uncertain.

A better balance in the grades of No. 2 and No. 3 oats might be obtained by changing the suggested percentages of foreign material from 2 to 3 per cent in No. 2 and from 3 to 4 per cent in No. 3, in class 1, "Oats," leaving the No. 4 grades at 5 per cent.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

I. C. 247346 passed thru Maroa, Ill., northbound on the Illinois Central Railroad Jan. 24. One car door was open and yellow corn was leaking out over the grain doors.—T. H. Wright, McGuire & Wright.

C. & N. W. 12870, loaded with corn, leaking very badly at the side wall, near to the door, while in the railroad yards at Fort Worth, Tex., on Nov. 15, 1924.—Mr. Simpson, Universal Mills.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Effect of Smut on Rubber Belts?

Grain Dealers Journal: One of the users of our belts in a grain elevator is complaining that the belts are deteriorating, and the only unusual condition we note is that the wheat in his part of the state is very smutty.

Can anyone tell us what is the effect of smut on rubber belts? We supposed that smut was a dry powder that could have no deleterious effect on rubber.—Manufacturer.

No Recovery by Third Party.

Grain Dealers Journal: We know that it is illegal for a shipper to overbill cars of grain. And are writing you to ascertain if you have a record of any case where a shipper overbilled cars of grain that were shipped to a receiver who in turn rebilled the cars to another market and the receiver in the second market met with a loss due to the inability of this shipper to make good for the short weight. Can this loss be collected from the original shipper and if so what action is necessary.—Watkins Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ans.: The third party, C, having had no contractual relationship with the first party, A, has nothing on which to base a suit against A. C did not deal with A. C must make his claim against the party with whom he dealt, B, and B, of course, has a good claim in turn against A.

If, on open account, B owed A, and A overbilled and overbilled to get his just due, so that altho this one car was short, A really owed B nothing, B could prosecute no such suit for the benefit of C.

Rental of Side Track?

Grain Dealers Journal: I have read the law of Pennsylvania relating to the use of side tracks, published in this column Feb. 10, but it does not specify how the rental is arrived at, which a railroad company can charge a shipper for the use of the railroad company grounds on which a private side track is constructed for the use of the shipper.

I have an elevator which is located on my ground and is served by a side track which I built on the grounds belonging to the railroad company. The railroad company is charging me an annual rental which is at the rate of about \$600 per acre for ground that would not be worth to exceed \$25 for any purpose. It seems that there is no power in Pennsylvania that gives the shipper any protection in this matter.—Oregon Fike, Howard, O.

Ans.: In the absence of any specific rule of law, and as the State Public Service Commission has never made any general rule figuring the rentals, it would seem that in event of a difference the Commission must consider each case on its merits. As to this the Public Service Commission at Harrisburg, Pa., writes:

This Commission has never made any general order relating to rentals for side tracks. Under certain circumstances such matters are within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A charge such as seems to be made in this case is unusual in our experience. However, that is no proof that it is unreasonable. The reasonableness of the charge as well as the jurisdiction of this Commission can not be determined until all the facts are laid before us. The law under which this Commission operates requires it to hold a public hearing upon complaint before any order may be made. If complainant is advised by counsel, after a full disclosure of the facts, that this Commission has jurisdiction, he may file a complaint here and the reasonableness of the charge will be determined and an appropriate order issued.—W. Y. Blanning, legal assistant, Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Law Preventing Railway Consolidation.

Mark W. Potter, who has just resigned as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a signed article in the current number of *The Nation's Business*, declares that the consolidation provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act are preventing desirable railway consolidations. Mr. Potter says that, generally speaking, the railways are anxious and ready to go ahead and consolidate, but are hindered in doing so by the provisions of the present law requiring the promulgation of a "complete plan" of consolidation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Potter explains that he is opposed to the promulgation of a complete plan of consolidation on the grounds that "it will serve and has served to create difficulties, construct obstacles, cause friction, excite opposition, and, worse than all, prevent handling the situation in the practical, business-like manner which is needed to bring about consolidations. What is needed is not machinery, "but freedom from machinery. The principles which the transportation act establishes regarding consolidations are all right. The carriers should be allowed to go ahead and consolidate in accordance with those principles, subject only to the approval of the Commission. If they were thus given their heads, I am sure the railroads would promptly accomplish much in the way of consolidations to the satisfaction of the carriers and the public, and with the beneficial effects which constitute the aim and desire of all."

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Feb. 26-28. Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 10. Mill & Elevator Fieldmen's Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Mar. 25-27. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Bismarck, N. D.

May 6-8.—American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, New Orleans, La.

May 12-13.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 21-22.—Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wichita, Kan.

June 9-11. American Seed Trade Ass'n in Los Angeles, Cal.

June 22-23.—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

July 28-30.—National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12-14. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12-14. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Several articles on seed corn appear in this number of the Journal. Look them over—then prepare for the demand this spring.

Receiver Handling Stored Grain Liable.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota on Jan. 9, 1925, gave judgment against the Quinn-Shepherdson Co., of Minneapolis, in favor of a W. C. Torgerson, assignee of farmers who had stored oats with the New Prairie Farmers Elevator Co. The elevator company shipped out and sold the oats to the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. without settling with the farmers.

Between August 21, 1920, and June 21, 1921, various persons stored with the New Prairie Farmers' Elevator Co., a local elevator, 3,708 bushels of oats, and received the usual storage receipts.

On June 21, 1921, the defendant purchased of the elevator company a carload of oats, and on June 30, 1921, another. They were shipped to the defendant and by it sold. After the purchase by the defendant, 148 bushels were left in the elevator. The court found a conversion of the oats stored by the plaintiff's assignors, 3,708 bushels, less the 148 bushels, and directed judgment accordingly.

After the sale of the two carloads the elevator company did no business of moment. The manager soon moved away and the business was at an end. There was no station at the elevator, only a siding. There was no other elevator there. The elevator was a small one and served a limited area.

The storage receipt, issued pursuant to Laws 1919, c. 254, § 5, and the various amendments following, now embodied in G. S. 1923, § 5063, contained this provision:

"This grain has been received and stored with grain of the same lawful grade. Upon the return of this receipt and payment or tender of stated lawful charges accrued up to the time of said return of this receipt, the above amount, kind and grade of grain will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named, or his order, either from this warehouse, or if the owner so desires, in quantities not less than a carload on track at any terminal point upon the same line of railway within this state, designated by said owner," etc.

The Supreme Court said: The storage of the oats with an agreement to return an equal amount in kind though not the identical oats deposited constituted a bailment. This is the direct declaration of the statute. G. S. 1923, § 5078; G. S. 1913, § 4490. The statute changed the common-law rule which made grain so deposited and intermingled a sale. *Nat. Ex. Bank v. Wilder*, 34 Minn. 149, 24 N. W. 699; *Hall v. Pillsbury*, 43 Minn. 33, 44 N. W. 673, 7 L. R. A. 529, 19 Am. St. Rep. 209; *Herrick v. Barnes*, 78 Minn. 475, 81 N. W. 526.

The elevator company could not give the defendant good title by a sale. The defendant purchased in good faith. Its innocence does not protect it. It is the policy of the statute, as construed by this court, to protect the one who stores grain, and if loss comes from the misconduct or misfortune of the elevator company to let it fall upon the purchaser. We do not find that subsequent legislation, up to the time the facts at the basis of this controversy arose, has changed the doctrine stated in *Hall v. Pillsbury*, and other cases.

The evidence did not require a finding that the owners of the stored grain consented to its sale, so that good title passed, within the facts involved or rule noted in *Nieter v. McCaul*, *Dinsmore Co.* (Minn.) 199 N. W. 85, and cases there cited.

THE talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame. If it comes at all it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought.

—Longfellow

The evidence is that the elevator was entirely emptied of oats shortly prior to the purchase by the defendant. None of the grain deposited by the plaintiff's assignors went to the defendant. The claim is that, with the facts so, the plaintiff cannot claim a conversion. It is based upon the theory that the grain in storage was trust property, there by way of bailment; and that conversion will lie only when the trust property can be traced. The failure to have the grain on hand, the sale of it with a disability to produce a like amount within the time limited, constituted a conversion. The situation is not one to which the rule relative to the tracing of trust property applies.—201 N. W. Rep. 615.

New Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. William M. Jardine, pres. of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was appointed Sec'y of the United States Department of Agriculture on Feb. 14. His appointment is favored alike by agricultural and business interests.

Capable and sound, Dr. Jardine has impressed administration leaders by his work with President Coolidge's Farm Commission, which recently completed its investigation of agricultural conditions in the Northwest.

He has taken a determined stand against the McNary-Haugen bill. His appointment gives the department a leader who believes there is no "cure-all" for agricultural ills.

An example of the new Sec'y's ideas can be obtained from the following excerpt, taken from his annual report on the activities of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Obviously one of the chief needs of agriculture consists in its equalization with other lines of industry and commerce. While remedial measures may be enacted in federal or state laws, the necessary changes must be brought about primarily by the farmers themselves by applying to their work the best results of research, thus building up their soil, increasing their crop yields, bettering the quality of their products and marketing thru machinery set up, controlled and directed by themselves. Cooperating with each other, farmers will also cooperate with other groups in the population who must likewise evince a readiness to understand agricultural problems.

Notification before Assessing Demurrage.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina on Jan. 7, 1925, reversed the decision of the Richland County Court, and held the receiver of freight not liable for demurrage, the notification having been defective.

Plaintiffs, Rickenbacker Motor Sales Co., sued to recover \$63 demurrage paid the Atlantic Coast Line on a carload of automobiles.

Plaintiffs had recently opened their business; their names were not in the City Directory; they had no telephone; the envelope containing the notice was handled by six persons in the post office, and was returned undelivered, for the reason that the addressee was unknown. But there is also evidence tending to show that a previous shipment had arrived, and that the plaintiffs had been notified by some one connected with the railroad through telephone of its arrival. There was no positive evidence on the part of the railroad company that they did not know of the plaintiffs' address.

The demurrage rules, in the tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and admittedly of force, provide as a condition precedent to the imposition of demurrage charges, notification by the carrier to the consignee of the arrival of the shipment. They are specific as to the requirement and form of such notification.

Rule 4, Jones ICC No. 1340 Demurrage Rules and Charges, is as follows:

"Section A. Notice of arrival shall be sent or given consignee * * * by this railroad's agent in writing * * * within 24 hours after arrival of car and billing at destination; such notice to contain car initials and number, point of shipment, contents, and if transferred in transit, the initial and number of original car. When address of consignee does not appear on billing and is not known, the notice of arrival must be deposited in United States Mail, inclosed in a stamped envelope, bearing return address, same to be preserved on file if returned.—126 S. E. Rep. 46.

Damages for Loss in Transit.

A carload of coal weighing 88,700 pounds lost 5,500 pounds in transit from the mine in Illinois to Minneapolis, Minn., and the owner, P. McCoy Fuel Co., brot suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Co. for the retail value of the coal. The U. S. District Court, at Minneapolis Oct. 18, however, decided that the dealer was entitled only to the market value at Minneapolis of the coal in the carload lots that he was accustomed to buying.

The court said: The underlying general rule applicable in such cases is not in dispute. The measure of damages is the value of the commodity which has been lost at the time and place at which it should have been delivered, with interest, less transportation charges, if they have not been paid. The basic thought in such cases is that the plaintiff shall be made whole. If he has sustained loss or damage, he should be compensated by receipt of the proper equivalent in money.

The dispute arises over the application of the rule, and more specifically the problem is whether the plaintiff should be entitled to recover from defendant the value of the lost coal, as that value would have been in the car, if the contract of carriage had been properly performed, or whether, under the circumstances, plaintiff should recover such an amount as he would be obliged to pay in the market at Minneapolis for coal of a like kind and grade sufficient to replace that which had been lost. Defendant admits a right of recovery in accordance with the first of the two statements last above set forth, and claims that this is the true application of the general rule. Plaintiff claims a right of recovery under the second of said statements, and claims that this is a proper interpretation and application of the rule. A recovery as claimed by plaintiff would be substantially greater in amount than as admitted by defendant.

On delivery of the car to plaintiff, he was entitled to find therein the full 88,700 pounds of coal, or, if some part or all of the coal was not there, he was entitled to an amount in money equivalent to the value of that which was lost. If in some way, on discovery of the loss, defendant had replaced the missing coal in the car, or had placed therein other coal of the same grade and in like amount, plaintiff could no longer complain. Restoration would then have been complete. Each ton of coal so replaced in the car would be worth \$5.75, and no more. If the coal was not replaced in the car, payment therefor to plaintiff at the rate of \$5.75 per ton would be the money equivalent of the coal, and he would be as well off as if he had that which was lost.

The contention that plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount which he would be required to pay to replace the coal, which in this case would be the price at retail, is equivalent to a contention that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount for which, if he had the lost coal, the same could be sold at retail. Reason and authority both are against a recovery upon such a basis. That would involve a price which would include the cost of unloading the coal from the car, re-loading the same on wagons or trucks, hauling and delivery, insurance, collection, bad debts, overhead expenses, profits, and perhaps other items. Plaintiff has no right under the circumstances to sell the missing coal to the defendant at any such price, when none of these items are involved in the transaction.

With all due respect to the courts which hold that, in ordinary cases of the kind here involved, the plaintiff should recover the cost of replacing the commodity at the point of destination, it may be said that this introduces a fictitious measure of damages, or is an erroneous application of the true rule. Some of the considerations which support this conclusion already appear. A resort to other considerations, more nearly fundamental, may serve to clarify the situation.

In cases of breach of contract the party in default may be required to pay such damages as usually or naturally result from such a breach, and also such unusual or special damages, if any, as fairly might be anticipated by and within the contemplation of the parties at the time the contract was made. In cases such as this which is now before the court, it does not occur with any uniformity that the consignee is either compelled or inclined to go into the market and replace the commodity which has been lost. At least, we have no proof of any such uniformity, and common experience and general information suggests that there is none. The more common experience, certainly with coal and other like commodities, is to let the matter run along, and if necessary make an earlier purchase of another car load in the usual course of business, with which to supply a possible shortage.

The parties, therefore, who were concerned with the shipment in question, had no such contingency in mind as that plaintiff would be compelled to, or would, go into the market at Minneapolis and purchase coal, of the kind and grade in question, sufficient to replace the shortage. No such action was contemplated.

No recovery of damages on any such basis should be allowed. There is no such claim in the pleadings. There is no such proof. The case falls within the ordinary class where such damages only as usually or naturally result should be allowed.

As already indicated, plaintiff will be allowed a recovery at the rate of \$5.75 per ton for the coal which was lost.—2 Fed. 2d 287.

The average cost per acre of producing grain in Canada, according to an estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is: Spring wheat, \$19.48; oats, \$16.53; rye, \$14.33; barley, \$16.09; and flax, \$15.64. The average yields per acre are fall wheat, 24.25 bus.; spring wheat, 20.25; oats, 42; rye, 19; barley, 29.75; corn, 45.25; flax, 12.50.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada will not levy an export duty on Canadian wheat and flour moving into the United States, as was suggested by the Royal Grain Commission. The government has decided it is impossible to put it in force against United States alone. Neutral markets would quickly become established where United States buyers could purchase the Canadian product for a few cents above the world price, and the grain from Canada would merely take a longer route to the U. S.

"Effects of the Modified Hot-Water Treatment on Germination, Growth, and Yield of Wheat," by V. F. Tapke (*Jour. Agr. Research* (U. S.), 28 (1924), No. 1) states that the effects of the treatment on the germination of the machine-threshed seed were severe in various experiments conducted. Soil germination tests of 58 different lots of seed representing 32 distinct varieties were 33.3% lower for the treated than for the untreated wheat. In none of the lots did the germination of the treated seed equal that of the untreated. In spite of the germination disadvantages of this treatment it was found that the process practically eliminated loose smut.



Chas. Rippin, St. Louis, Mo., Sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Gets 3c a Bu. for Handling Pooled Wheat.

Grain Dealers Journal: In clarification of my statement which appeared in the Journal for Feb'y 10th, page 180, will say that our commission on pooled wheat amounting to \$138.74 was derived from our handling fee of 3 cts. per bushel. We receive, weigh and load into cars for the pool. We do not store any kind of grain for anyone.

Our "profits on options, \$958.77" were made by hedging, shipping out the wheat and taking off the hedge when wheat is sold. We do not speculate for ourselves or others.

In addition to grains we handle chicken feeds, millfeeds, coal and lately added a line of paints and varnishes. We are well pleased with the results and look for a profitable turnover this spring.—O. Ivar Norden, Mgr., Galva, Kan.

Experience With Truck Lines to Country?

Grain Dealers Journal:—We have been considering the advisability of establishing a line of trucks to deliver our feeds, coal and lumber to our farmer patrons with the hope of obtaining loads of grain to haul back to the elevator. We believe that if we can route our trucks so as to get a load both ways, we can do the hauling cheaper than the farmer can do it himself and at the same time make each department of our business help the others. We would also expect to transport other merchandise which would be delivered to our elevator by local merchants who have goods sold to their farmer patrons. If any grain dealers have attempted to promote their other lines of business through the establishment of a line of trucks, we would like very much to know of their actual experiences, the difficulties encountered and the results attained. M. & M. Co.

Evidently Option Trading Has Not Been Reestablished in Hamburg.

Grain Dealers Journal: What you call "Term Market" does not exist in Berlin. In fact "term business" is forbidden in all kinds of grain, but the difference between "handelsrechtliches Lieferungsgeschäft" and "term business" is not very great. It would be difficult to explain to you the fine differences that exist. The principal being that the goods must be really delivered, that they, before being tendered, must be examined by experts and be certificated, that they come up to that quality, which is stipulated exactly in the contract.

The advantage of this business is, that importers and farmers can secure a certain price for later delivery. I consider this about the only advantage the Berlin market with its quotations for later months affords. Hamburg is obliged to compete with Berlin or Hamburg dealers will, if they want to take advantage of the "handelsrechtliche Lieferungsgeschäft" pay a commission to Berlin commission houses. That is the reason why Hamburg within a few months' time, that is as soon as all arrangements have been made, will introduce the "handelsrechtliche Lieferungsgeschäft" for Maize and Feeding Barley. Hamburg will limit itself to begin with on these 2 articles.

The proper market for Feeding Barley and

Maize in Hamburg is easily explained. All Feeding Barley and Maize, or say $\frac{3}{4}$ of these articles, that come into Germany, enter the community via Hamburg. Besides one day Germany is sure to introduce a tax on foreign Maize and Barley. It will then be necessary so as to avoid this tax, to store these 2 articles in the free-harbour, so that owners are not bound to send them into the interior of the country, but that they can re-export them to the Northern Kingdoms, to Poland, etc.

You ask where the profit lies in this re-establishment of future trading. I think this question is answered by my explanation. Farmers who cannot sell their home grown Wheat and Rye, as soon as the harvest has been made, because they have not the necessary people to thresh their grain, can secure themselves the price by selling their grain for future delivery, and the importer who has to buy too large a quantity, because smaller quantities are not to be had in the market, can sell a certain surplus for future delivery as well. —Very truly, Otto Friedberg, Hamburg, Germany.

Another Elevator for Toledo.

Grain Dealers Journal: The Toledo Port Commission is purely an advisory body. Our endeavors have been confined to an effort to secure the kind of legislation in Ohio that will permit us to declare a new and independent political sub-division to be known as a Port District and under the jurisdiction of a Port Commission.

Such a commission as we have in mind would have the powers of eminent domain, limited taxing powers, and would be able to finance docks, warehouses, elevators, etc. The plan contemplates not only the building but the operating of such plants. However the consummation of the plans we have in mind is several years off.

You may be interested in knowing that the Van Sweringen interests controlling the Clover Leaf, Hocking Valley, Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Erie and Pere Marquette roads have just announced a terminal plan for Toledo which involves, as we understand it, the building of coal and ore docks and at least one elevator. This may force the Baltimore & Ohio and possibly the Pennsylvania to do something along this same line.

Through our Chamber of Commerce and the Port Commission we have for two or three years given publicity to the fact that we have a favorable rate on export grain through the Toledo gateway. Our rate on export grain to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, and Norfolk is 13c per cwt., while the rail haul from Buffalo to the Port of New York is 13½c per cwt. Much grain would go through the Toledo gateway if we had elevators capable of handling 20 to 40 thousand bushels per hour, instead of two or three elevators with a speed of 6 or 7 thousand bushels per hour.—Toledo Port Commission, Geo. E. Hardy, Sec'y, Toledo, O.

Poolers Did Not Get All the Money.

Grain Dealers Journal: The pool agitators indulge in loose statements to bolster up their propaganda. An example is the report in the *Hoosier Farmer* that the 1924 pooled crop is being handled at more than 300 elevator stations over the state, and that the farmers who did not pool their wheat received the lowest price of the season. To quote, it is stated:

"According to the best information available more than 75 per cent of all the wheat in Indiana was moved off the farms during the threshing season and a good share of the other 25 per cent was hauled away before the first of October. Many thousands of farmers sold their wheat for \$1 a bushel, but probably the average for the state would not exceed \$1.15. While it is too early to tell what the average pool prices will be, it must be remembered that the association still had considerably more than half of the entire pool on hand January 1."

What are the facts? Actual results taken from the books of mills and elevators cover-

ing the months of July, 1924, to and including January, 1925, for central Indiana, are given in the table following.

The first column of figures represents the per cent. of farmers' wheat, in central Indiana, so far marketed each month, followed by the prices paid. The method of arriving at the price makes it definite and not approximate. The total amount of money paid each month for all wheat received, divided by the number of bushels received gives the actual price a bushel, and that is the method pursued in this statement and accordingly for each month:

	Per cent received.	Price paid (a bushel).
July	23.11	\$1.19½
August	28.73	1.21¼
September	9.05	1.25
October	14.13	1.41½
November	7.48	1.51
December	8.92	1.65½
January, 1925.....	8.59	1.94
Average price for total receipts, \$1.3632.		

The above represents actual receipts and prices paid for all merchantable wheat received during the months indicated. There is yet in the hands of farmers unsold, approximately 10 to 15 per cent. of the total crop of 25,000,000 bus. produced in this state in 1924. This is held by the non-pooling farmers in addition to what may yet be held by some farmers under the pool contracts, and which is supposed to amount to about 10 to 12 per cent. of the 1,400,000 bus. which was covered under contract with 4,169 farmers, and to whom advances have been made amounting to \$1.25 per bushel.—Non Pooler.

Insurance Policy Not Modified by Conditions Not Therein.

The Supreme Court of Iowa on Jan. 20, 1925, decided in favor of the Hubbard Grain Co. against the Western Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and the Hartford Fire Ins. Co., in a claim for insurance on grain valued at \$1,616.31.

Insurance already was in force with the Western when the Hartford policy was written. The Hartford denied liability for more than \$5.53. The court found that the Western should pay \$806.77, and the Hartford \$809.54.

It was the contention of the Hartford that its policy should cover excess insurance only in case there was other insurance on the property, and that the policy as written did not express the true agreement of the parties and should not be reformed. Also the Hartford contended that its policy was modified by the conduct of the parties thereto subsequent to its issuance.

The court said: The real question at this point is whether the policy of appellant was what is referred to as "concurrent insurance"; that is to say, that the policy ran concurrently with the policy of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., or whether it was the intention of the parties that the policy should only cover in excess of the property of the insured that was not covered by the specific policy of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The policy by its terms was a policy of specific insurance which would run concurrently with the other policy. Appellant's contention is, however, that the insured made reports to appellant of the amount of grain which it carried, and that the premium to be paid by the insured to appellant was estimated on the basis of the excess of grain carried.

Under appellant's policy the insured made reports of the volume of grain carried for a certain period and these reports were made, as we understand it, by employees of the insured on blanks furnished by appellant. The matter of procedure in this regard between the parties fails to show, however, that there was any modification of the specific terms and conditions of the policy by agreement of the parties or by their acts, so that the binding effect of the policy as written was changed or modified as claimed by appellant.

Appellant contends that, notwithstanding the written policy, the true agreement between the insured and the insurer can be shown by parol as against a third party, the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Conceding that appellant's contention is correct as to the rule of law permitting the change or modification of a written contract by parol evidence as against one not a party thereto, appellant is still confronted by the proposition that the evidence in the record fails to sustain its contention in this regard.—201 N. W. Rep. 568.

Income Tax Department

Conducted by M. L. Seidman, C. P. A.

[This is one of a series of articles on how to prepare income tax returns that will appear regularly in the Journal. Mr. Seidman is Chairman of the Committee of Tax Consultants of the Committee of American Business Men. The firm of Seidman & Seidman is composed of well known tax experts. Mr. Seidman will answer all questions on the subject directed to him by our readers. Such questions should be addressed to the Tax Editor. To receive attention, all communications should be signed by the writer. Mr. Seidman's answer, however, when published, will not reveal the identity of the inquirer.]

Taxes on Capital Gains and Losses.

From a previous article it will be recalled that ordinarily the tax payable by an individual is the sum of the normal tax and surtax as adjusted for the earned income credit and the capital gains tax. The manner of computing the normal tax, surtax, and earned income credit has already been covered. There but remains for discussion the subject of the capital gains tax.

The capital gains tax is to afford relief to individuals who realize in one year profits that have accrued over a number of years. At the same time, the new law limits the reduction in the tax on account of losses sustained in one year, but that have accrued over a number of years.

In order to more fully grasp the significance of the capital gains tax and the manner in which it operates, it may be best first to explain what is a capital loss. The law defines these terms as the gain or loss resulting from the sale of a capital asset. A capital asset is defined as property held for more than two years, except stock in trade. This is a different definition than appeared in the law last year. Under the old law, in addition to the two year requirement, it was necessary that the property be held for profit in order to be regarded as a capital asset. In other words, property held for personal use, such as a residence, was not classified as a capital asset. Under the present law, however, all property, whether or not connected with a business and whether or not held for profit, is a capital asset if it is held for more than two years.

Let us see how a capital gain or a capital loss affects the tax. First as to capital gains. To begin with, it is necessary to get the capital net gain—that is, the excess of the capital gains over the capital losses. Thus, if A in 1924 sold stock for \$200,000 that he bought in 1915 for \$100,000, his capital gain is \$100,000. If in 1924 he also sold for \$10,000 bonds that were purchased in 1919 at a cost of \$20,000, he would have a capital loss of \$10,000. His capital net gain would therefore be the difference between \$100,000 and \$10,000 or \$90,000.

The law says that capital gains shall be taxed at a rate of 12½%, irrespective of the amount of the other income. In the case supposed, therefore, if in addition to the capital net gain of \$90,000, the taxpayer had ordinary income of \$60,000, his tax would be computed as follows: Assuming that he were a married man with no dependents and his earned income were \$5,000, the normal and surtax would first be computed on the ordinary income of \$60,000, which would amount to \$8,677.50. To this would be added the capital gains tax of 12½% on the capital net gain of \$90,000, or \$11,250, making the total tax \$19,927.50.

The relief that is afforded by this special treatment of the tax on the capital gains can best be shown by the fact that if there were no such provision, the normal and surtax on \$150,000—that is, \$60,000 ordinary income and \$90,000 capital net gain—would be \$44,117.50, so that in the case supposed, the capital gains provision saves the taxpayer \$24,190.50.

It is very important to note, however, that it is entirely optional with the taxpayer as to whether he wants to come under the capital gains provision. Naturally, if it works to his benefit, he should take advantage of it, and if it does not work to his benefit, he should not elect to be taxed under it. The way to determine whether the capital gains provision is advantageous or not is first to work the tax out in the ordinary way, as if there were no special treatment for capital gains, and then see how it compares with the tax computed after considering the capital gains provision.

It is obvious that the capital gains tax would be disadvantageous where the capital gain would not be taxed at more than 12½% if the tax were computed in the regular way. Let us suppose, for example, that the taxpayer has an income of \$5,000 from salaries, \$5,000 from rentals, making a total ordinary income of \$10,000 and \$10,000 from profit on the sale of stocks held for more than two years, or, in other words, a capital gain. If he elected to come under the capital gain provision, his tax would be as follows: On the \$10,000 ordinary income, \$207.50; on the \$10,000 capital gain, \$1,250; total, \$1,457.50. However, if he computed his tax without regard to the capital gain provision—that is, as if his ordinary income were \$20,000—his tax would be only \$1,017.50, so that he would have \$440.00 by not electing to pay under the capital gains tax provision.

Because of the many possibilities and variations, an absolute rule cannot be laid down giving the point where it is no longer advantageous to come under the capital gains section, or vice versa. This much, however, can be said with exactness—where the income including capital gains is less than \$23,000, it is best not to report on a capital gains basis, and where the total income exceeds \$23,000, it is best to report on a capital gains basis.

Another phase of the capital gains tax is reflected in a case where the taxpayer is confronted with a situation somewhat as follows: Net profits on stocks (capital net gain), \$75,000; salary, \$25,000; bad debts, interest, taxes, etc., \$35,000. In other words, not considering the capital gain, there is a gross income of \$25,000 and deductions of \$35,000, or an excess of deductions of \$10,000. For the purpose of computing the capital gain tax, this excess of \$10,000 can be deducted from the \$100,000 of capital gains, so that the capital gains tax would be computed on \$90,000, and therefore amount to \$11,250.

It is interesting to note that in such a situation the taxpayer would not get the benefit of his exemption because the exemption is a credit allowed solely for the purpose of computing the normal tax, and obviously in the case given there is no normal tax, but only a capital gains tax, and the exemptions play no part at all in the computation of the capital gains tax.

A capital loss is a loss resulting from the sale of an asset held for more than two years, and a capital net loss is the excess of capital losses over capital gains.

It should be noted that, while profits from the sale of property held for personal use, such as a residence, is regarded as a capital gain, losses arising from the sale of such property are not capital losses, because under the law for a loss to be deductible the property must be held for profit, and a residence is ordinarily not so held. A capital loss would arise, however, if real estate held for investment purposes for more than two years were sold at a loss; likewise, where stocks or bonds or

similar property owned for more than two years are involved.

Having determined upon the amount of the capital net loss, the effect on the tax is as follows: The tax is first computed on the ordinary income in the regular way, and from it is deducted 12½% of the capital loss. In other words, the capital net loss can reduce the tax only to the extent of 12½% of its amount.

To illustrate, let us assume that A, a married man with no dependents, has an income from rentals, interest and dividends, of \$100,000, and that he has sustained a net loss in the amount of \$20,000 on the sale of stocks held for more than two years. Assuming that his earned income was \$5,000, his tax would be arrived at by first computing the tax on the ordinary income of \$100,000, which will be found to be \$22,617.50. From this amount is deducted 12½%, or one-eighth of the amount of the capital net loss. As the capital net loss was \$20,000, the deduction would be \$2,500. The net tax would therefore be \$20,117.50.

It is apparent that just as the capital gains provision works to the benefit of the taxpayer, so the capital loss provision works to the detriment of the taxpayer. In the case supposed, if there were no capital net loss provision, the loss on the stock would be directly deducted from the other income, making a net income of \$80,000 and the tax on \$80,000 would be \$14,877.50, as compared with a tax of \$20,117.50 as above computed. As a result of the capital loss provision, therefore, the taxpayer is called upon to pay \$5,250 more than he ordinarily would.

It is interesting to note that the law that prevailed last year did not contain the capital loss provision, but only the capital gains provision. The capital loss provision appears for the first time in the Revenue Act of 1924.

Another noteworthy feature is that whereas it is optional with the taxpayer whether or not he will compute his tax on the basis of the capital gains provision, there is no such option in the case of capital losses. The tax must be computed in the manner illustrated, with but one exception, and that is where the tax on such basis would be smaller than the tax computed without regard to the capital loss provision.

For example, if in the case previously supposed, instead of A's ordinary income being \$100,000, it were \$30,000, and his capital loss \$20,000, and we proceeded to compute his tax considering the capital loss provision, we would find that the tax on the \$30,000 of ordinary income would be \$2,317.50, and if we then deducted 12½% of the capital loss, of \$2,500, there would be no tax to pay. On the other hand, if we disregarded the capital loss provision, so that A's net income were considered as \$10,000—that is, \$30,000 ordinary income less the \$20,000 loss on stocks—his tax would be \$207.50.

In other words, the tax computed on the basis of disregarding the capital loss provision is higher in such instance than that resulting from the application of that provision. In those cases the law prescribes that the capital loss section shall not apply, but that the capital loss shall be deducted from the ordinary income, and the tax computed in the ordinary manner on the net result.

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, formerly in the service of the Canadian government as a cerealist, is living in retirement on the magnificent sum of \$1,200 per year—the Canadian Government's estimate of his worth after a lifetime of cereal research and the discovery of Marquis wheat which has made Canada famous. Friends think him worth much more and have organized a movement to secure him an annuity of not less than \$5,000.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Irene, S. D., Feb. 5.—Crop here was light. Corn is about 80% shelled.—E. R. Arneson.

Denton, Kan., Feb. 14.—The wheat crop in this territory is in excellent shape.—W. S. Bird.

Keldron, S. D., Feb. 5.—Corn is all being consumed locally. An excellent crop was raised.—J. R. Kane, pres. Keldron Equity Exchange.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—Some snow occurred in the northern sections of the state during the past week and furnished some cover for winter crops. Southern and central fields are bare. Roads are in bad condition. Some plowing is being done in the extreme southern portions.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

From Abroad.

Genoa, Italy.—Trading in grain futures was started here on Feb. 12. A banking house to deal in them opened the day before.

Shortage of grain in Egypt has caused that government to prohibit exports of wheat, corn, barley and flour to prevent distress.

Montevideo, Uruguay.—The Uruguay flaxseed crop is estimated at 1,535,000 bus. in 1924-25, compared to 1,178,000 bus. the preceding year. This is an increase of 30%.

Bern, Switzerland.—Unrest among the workmen is resulting from the increase in the price of bread from 57 to 63 centimes per kilogram (2 1/5 lbs.). They are asking the government to alleviate the situation.

Berlin, Germany.—Preparations to close up the affairs of the Reichsgetreidestelle (government grain establishment) will commence on April 1. The Reichsgetreidestelle's holdings of foreign wheat are said to exceed 250,000 tons.

The Victorian government usually insists on various wheat pools conserving sufficient grain to last until the following harvest. Recent information from Australia says that state is considering purchasing wheat from other parts of the commonwealth and restricting exports.

Brussels, Belgium.—The high price of bread is causing the Belgian press to attack the speculators and accuse them of artificially raising the price of wheat. Demand for an investigation and enactment of measures is rapidly developing. Bread has reached 1 franc 75 centimes a kilogram (2 1/5 lbs.).

Constantza, Roumania.—Grain arrivals here are larger and amount to between 600 and 650 tons daily. Stocks in elevators are about 13,000 tons. Bourgas reports larger arrivals of maize. Wheat sowings are more favorable and further sowings are expected, especially in Transylvania, where recent mild weather has permitted the peasants to work in the fields.

The Netherlands wheat stocks at Brussels, Rotterdam and Antwerp were moderate at the end of January. Arrivals were light but tending to increase, tho the demand was small due to high prices. Dealers and millers are buying cautiously with minimum speculation. Importers are expecting a fair demand but no important stock accumulation nor price decline.—Ass't Trade Commissioner Scovell.

Alexandria, Egypt.—Resulting from phenomenal gains in Egyptian Bonded Warehouse produce stocks here, flour stocks reached the highest levels during December ever recorded. The total flour stock on Dec. 31 was 364,657 sacks, against 287,277 a year ago. Stocks of American flour now stand at 26,310 sacks, a net increase of 10,769 sacks during the month. Imports from Australia reached 312,418 sacks, against 287,550 sacks during November. Stocks of wheat, maize, barley and other cereals climbed with November movements, totaling 104,150 sacks on Dec. 31. Heavy withdrawals amounted to less than half as much, being 47,299 sacks.

Rome, Italy.—Statements in the Italian press indicate that the country's supply of wheat is assured until the new crop is harvested. The Government has decided not to fix the price of

bread under any circumstances, or to adopt any other measures of intervention, previous similar steps having proven useless. Efforts are being made to encourage intensified grain growing and to organize a complete and rapid system of supplying the domestic market with wheat needs.

Russians have been faced with great difficulties in filling the grain contracts between the Soviet government and the Norwegian Grain Monopoly. When the failure of the Russian crop was definitely established, Russian authorities started to purchase grain supplies in Dutch and other continental ports, with which to fill the contracts. Usually the prices paid were higher than those stipulated. Hence, the transactions have resulted in considerable loss to the Soviets.—Acting Commercial Attache Sorensen.

The French wheat market has been constantly rising. Lately it has received added impetus from American market quotations. The high prices are reflected in the price of bread. The government's attempt to control wheat prices during the war met with great criticism. Nevertheless, a large group in Parliament favors setting up a National Wheat Office to buy the domestic production, do all importing of bread cereals and fix the price to be paid for both wheat and flour, and a bill has been introduced to that effect. Members of the Ass'n of Producers of Wheat are offering intense opposition, declaring such practice would discourage wheat production in France and increase dependence on foreign supplies.—Commercial Attache Jones, Paris.

Crops Abroad.

Harvesting results in Australia generally confirm the preliminary production forecast of 162,000,000 bus., altho rain has been hurting the late crop in New South Wales.—International Institute of Agriculture.

Italian area sown to wheat for the 1925 harvest is estimated to be 11,664,000 acres, the largest in the last 4 years. Final report of wheat acreage last year is 11,281,000 acres, the preceding year 11,554,000 acres. Practically the total crop is fall sown.—International Institute of Agriculture.

Voltaire, N. D.—A meeting of the Farmers Elevator Co. with Mr. Taft of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' pool was held at Minot, N. D., Feb. 12, with regard to insurance on grain burned in the farmers' elevator. The Citizens Insurance Co. states that it has not brought any action whatsoever, as erroneously stated, the action having been brot by the pool against the elevator company. The pool had a policy of the Citizens Insurance Co. protecting the interests of the pool.

Books Received

RESISTANT VARIETIES OF WHEAT BEST FOR BUNT CONTROL.—Because of the heavy annual losses of wheat in the Pacific Coast region, and because seed treatment is ineffective and expensive, the most promising method for control of bunt or stinking smut is through the development of resistant varieties. In Department Bulletin 1299, Relative Resistance of Wheat to Bunt in the Pacific Coast States, the United States Department of Agriculture reports the results of investigations made in co-operation with the experiment stations of California, Oregon and Washington.

FUMIGATION AGAINST GRAIN WEEVILS with Various Organic Compounds. Objections having been made to the fire hazard of carbon bisulfid the Bureau of Chemistry and Entomology joined in a study of every insecticide that promised to be useful against grain insects. Nearly all the chemicals tried lacked toxicity, but the pamphlet just published gives the results of tests with all, and should be a valuable guide to future experiments. Of chloropicrin the authors say "chloropicrin shows promise of being a practical fumigant, but is not yet commercially available." Next to chloropicrin or carbon bisulfid the most effective fumigant in the present state of knowledge is a mixture of ethyl acetate and carbon tetrachloride. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 1313, Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION is No. 1 of Vol. 1 of a series of "Wheat Studies" reviewing the crop year of 1923-1924 and covering the low level of wheat prices, the abundance of wheat supplies, developments in deficiency countries, developments in surplus producing countries, developments in the United States, the heavy international movements, stocks and carryovers, the comparative stability of wheat prices to May, 1924, and the marked changes in the closing months of the year. This valuable monograph clears up several points of interest to students of wheat marketing. As to the difficulty of forecasting importers' requirements the Food Research Institute says "It is quite evident that forecasting importers' requirements requires a further knowledge, a consideration of more factors and a better technique than have yet been utilized. By the Food Research Institute, Stanford University P. O., Cal. Annual subscription, \$10.

Instructions have been issued by the Canadian National railway that only grain which is to be treated or specially binned will be received at the Edmonton Dominion elevator. The elevator is now plugged, having about 2,000,000 bushels in storage.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 24.
Chicago	184	177 1/2	182	186 1/4	184 1/4	184 1/4	185	185 1/4	185 1/4	186 1/4	186 1/4	187 1/4	187 1/4
Kansas City	173 1/2	168	170 1/4	174 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4	174	174 1/4	174 1/4	175 1/4	175 1/4	176 1/4	176 1/4
St. Louis	181	177	179 1/4	184	182 1/4	182 1/4	183 1/4	184	183 1/4	184 1/4	184 1/4	185 1/4	185 1/4
Minneapolis	176 1/4	170 1/4	174 1/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	178 1/4	179 1/4	179 1/4
Duluth (durum)	183 1/4	179	181 1/4	185 1/4	183 1/4	183 1/4	185 1/4	187 1/4	187 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4
Winnipeg	194 1/4	188	190	192 1/4	197 1/4	196 1/4	195 1/4	196 1/4	196 1/4	195 1/4	196 1/4	198 1/4	197 1/4
Milwaukee	184	178	182	185 1/4	184 1/4	184 1/4	185	185 1/4	185 1/4	186 1/4	186 1/4	187 1/4	187 1/4

MAY CORN.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 24.
Chicago	130 1/4	127 1/4	126 1/4	128 1/4	127 1/4	128	130 1/4	130 1/4	128 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
Kansas City	121 1/4	118 1/4	116 1/4	118 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
St. Louis	128 1/4	126	124 1/4	126 1/4	125 1/4	126 1/4	128	129	127 1/4	127	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Milwaukee	130	127 1/4	126 1/4	128 1/4	127 1/4	128	130 1/4	130 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4

MAY OATS.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 24.
Chicago	57 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	56 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Kansas City	57 1/4	52	52	53	53	52 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Minneapolis	51 1/4	53 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Winnipeg	67 1/4	62	59 1/4	62 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Milwaukee	57 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4

MAY RYE.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 24.
Chicago	160 1/4	154 1/4	156 1/4	161 1/4	160 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	161 1/4	159 1/4	160 1/4	160 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/4
Minneapolis	150 1/4	143	145 1/4	151 1/4	150 1/4	149 1/4	149 1/4	149 1/4	149 1/4	150 1/4	150 1/4	151 1/4	151 1/4
Duluth	155 1/4	149	152	157 1/4	156 1/4	155 1/4	155 1/4	157 1/4	155 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4
Winnipeg	161	154	155 1/4	156 1/4	162	161 1/4	160	159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	160	162 1/4	161

MAY BARLEY.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 24.
Minneapolis	95 1/4	94	90 1/4	95	95	94	94 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	93	93	93 1/4	93 1/4
Winnipeg	100	99	96	96 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4

Kansas' Warehouse Law Worthless.

The law enacted in 1921 by the Kansas legislature to include all local elevators in the warehouse act, and to make them public warehouses, has been shown by the lapse of time to be cumbersome and worthless. Altho its enactment was recommended by the chief grain inspector only 51 of the local elevators applied for a license in 1924, out of nearly 2,000 elevators in the state.

The present chief inspector in his biennial report says:

"As to the operation of the public local elevator law, we are inclined to think the law is cumbersome and operators are not taking kindly to it, evidenced by the very small number who have availed themselves of a license under the law. We would suggest that if the law be left

on the statute books that this part of the law be amended so that local public elevator men could ship their stored grain to a licensed public warehouse, holding their receipt for same in lieu of the one issued to the farmer. Also a general inspection system should be built up in order for this department to show whether or not the law was being followed and that elevators had on hand grain stored. Under the present law we have no way to finance such a department and we have no way of enforcing the law without it. We believe the law pertaining to local public warehouses is cumbersome and in restraint of trade. We recommend therefore that part of the law be abolished."

To remedy this situation E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, has introduced H. B. 247 with the following provision, leaving the law as it was prior to 1921:

"That all elevators or warehouses on or adjacent to the property of any railroad company,

owned or operated by any railroad company, or owned or operated by any persons, firm, corporation, or co-partnership, or operated by any person, firm, corporation or co-partnership, under contract or lease with the owner thereof, in which grain is received for storage or transfer, and all elevators or warehouses located in this state in which grain is stored in bulk and doing business for the public, and which are located at points at which the state grain inspection department maintains service, are hereby declared to be public warehouses and shall comply with the laws and regulations governing such public warehouses."

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Arcadia, Ia., Feb. 5.—Business this year was somewhat smaller than usual on account of a short corn crop in this section.—L. C. Harris, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Galva, Kan., Feb. 10.—Grain movement here has been very slow, owing to the impassable condition of the roads the past two months.—Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co.

DeGraff, Minn., Feb. 16.—We have had a very successful year and our grain receipts more than doubled those of last year.—H. W. Peterson, mgr., DeGraff Farmers Elevator Co.

Judd, Ia., Feb. 11.—About 70% of the oats and 80% of the corn has been marketed. Merchantable corn totaled not more than 25 bus. per acre. Farmers are holding what they have. Oats are being fed more heavily than in any previous year.—L. E. Baughman.

Montreal, Que.—Receipts of grain at this station during January were in bus.: Wheat, 963,520; corn, 15,200; oats, 208,507; barley, 78,341, compared to receipts a year ago, wheat, 476,687; corn, 26,023; oats, 452,298; barley, 82,768. Oat shipments during January were 9,567, compared with 43,222 in January, 1924.

Peoria, Ill.—Receipts of grain at this station in bus. during January were 144,000 wheat, 3,146,350 corn, 1,362,800 oats, 4,800 rye, 113,400 barley; compared with 93,250 wheat, 1,317,100 corn, 973,800 oats, 600 rye, 267,200 barley in January, 1924. Shipments were 94,800 wheat, 1,797,400 corn, 1,168,300 oats, 2,400 rye, 75,600 barley, compared with 68,400 wheat, 727,400 corn, 889,700 oats, 1,200 rye, 61,600 barley.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Total exports from this country of grain, in bus., during the period July 1, 1924, to Feb. 14, 1925, compared with exports for the corresponding period a year earlier, were: Barley, 17,853,000, against 8,377,000; corn, 4,726,000, against 10,486,000; oats, 4,307,000, against 1,020,000; rye, 28,988,000, against 9,570,000; wheat, 155,456,000, against 62,347,000. A big increase in exports of all grains except corn will be noted.

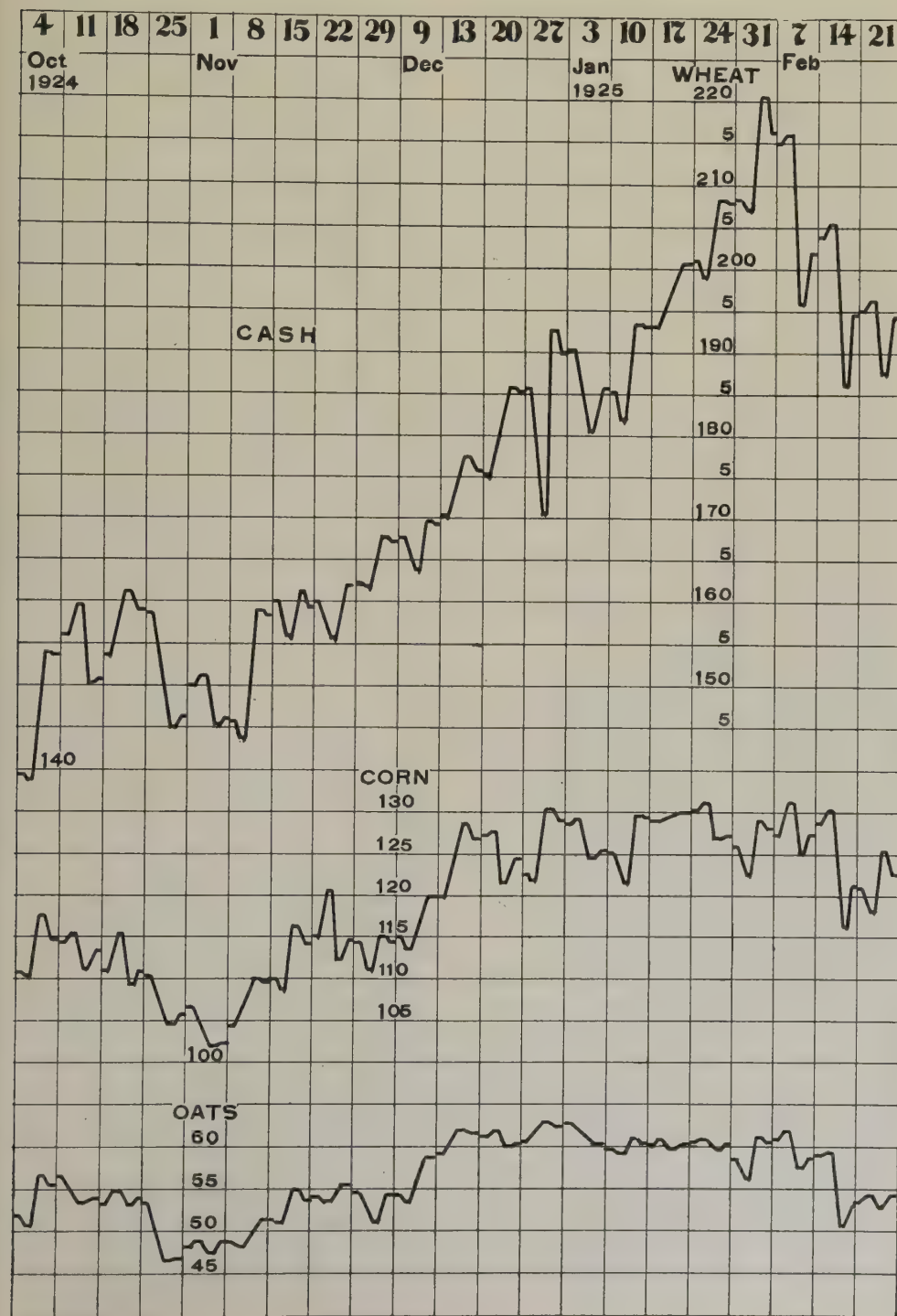
Slow Movement of Coarse Grains.

Chicago, Ill.—An examination of the facts as to corn stocks in Buffalo, will furnish any one with all the evidence they need concerning the poor domestic consumptive situation in the east so far on this crop. At the end of November the total stocks of corn in Buffalo were 1,301,000 bus. Naturally this was all, or practically all, old crop corn. An investigation which has just been made for us leads to the conclusion that out of the 1,583,000 now in stocks at Buffalo about 800,000 represents old crop corn. These figures show not only that distribution has been slow but that the eastern trade has not been ready to pay full prices demanded for the second old crop corn.—A. T. Martin, Bartlett-Frazier & Co.

Toledo, O.—Coarse grains have been under severe liquidation. The long interests sold out their corn and oats and these sales were too big for the market. The cash demand has ruled extremely slow. There seems to be a surplus of feeding grains in the Southwest. New England is buying very slowly, due to the fact milk prices are very low. A little later on, however, as the roads break up, country offerings will probably be much lighter and the demand will have to be satisfied from the terminal markets. This should give us a healthy condition. The rye market has broken sharply. The export demand has been extremely dull. The best market for cash rye has been in Chicago, where elevator concerns have taken the cash arrivals and sold May against them.—C. A. King & Co.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Sept. 29 to Feb. 21.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Peoria Welcomes Illinois Farmer Dealers.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois opened its 22nd annual convention in the K. of C. Hall at Peoria, Ill., on Feb. 10.

Pres. Fred A. Mudge called the meeting to order at 2 p. m. Dr. B. G. Carpenter invoked divine guidance.

Hon. E. N. Woodruff, mayor of Peoria, delivered the address of welcome and D. H. Allen, Delavan, responded for the delegates.

Sec'y Lawrence Farlow presented the following:

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Income and Expenses.

Income—	
Car dues	\$11,068.50
Membership fees	150.00
Advertising	1,381.00
Auditing dept.	190.02
Gross income	\$12,789.52
Expenses—	
Car supplies and repairs.....	\$ 118.00
Insurance	30.60
Miscellaneous expenses	214.35
Officers and com'ite men ex-	
penses	943.42
Printing and office supplies.....	1,181.67
Postage	480.00
Sec'y's salary	4,500.00
Office help	2,206.67
Attorney's fees	1,000.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	458.67
Sec'y's traveling expenses	869.77
Taxes	6.74
Depreciation on car	120.00
Depreciation on office furni-	
ture	65.00
Payment to Journal Co.	100.00
Total expenses.....	\$12,304.89
Net income above expenses	\$ 484.63

Financial Statement.

Assets—	
Cash in treasury.....	\$ 1,374.63
Office furniture and fixtures.....	584.71
Automobile	480.00
Due for advertising.....	1,401.00
Due from auditing dept.	190.02
	\$ 4,030.36
Liabilities—	
Owe for printing.....	600.00
Present worth	\$ 3,430.36

Mr. Farlow reported that 90% of the members of the Ass'n had made a profit during the past year. Illinois co-operative companies belonging to the Ass'n number 540, operating 615 stations, and have 65,000 stockholders. An auditing department has been organized within the year and 20 companies have been audited since the first of the year.

Harry Heiser, accountant, gave the auditing department report; Paul Thielen, sec'y, the Farmers Elevator Co-operative Supply Co. report.

Adjourned until 6 p. m.

The annual banquet, held at 6 p. m. was attended by about 300 guests. Congressman Chas. Adkins, Decatur, presided as toastmaster. The C. & A. male chorus of Bloomington gave a concert. A. L. Lovejoy, associate director of the College of Music, Wesleyan University, led in the singing.

Adjourned until morning of Feb. 11.

Wednesday's Sessions.

A stockholders' meeting for the Farmers Elevator Co-operative Supply Co., came to order at 8:30 a. m. in the Central Christian Church. At 9:30 the regular session in charge of managers was called.

Chas. Latshaw, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Defiance, O., addressed the delegates on "A Uniform Publicity Program," emphasizing the fact that farmers elevators need a greater amount of publicity.

Geo. Mellen, Mazon, led in a discussion of "Storing Grain" and other topics, by "other" meaning the Chicago merger of grain concerns into the Grain Marketing Co.

Robert C. Ross, general chairman, Mid-West Regional Advisory Board, Chicago, talked on "Better Car Service," at 2 p. m., discussing ways and means of facilitating use of freight cars.

Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, Otterbein, Ind., discussed "When the Farmer Goes into Busi-

ness," Chas. Eckerle, Minneapolis, talked on "Modernizing the Farmer Elevator."

Prof. Chas. L. Stuart, director of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, told about a short course in elevator management to be inaugurated in Champaign early in June. The terminal marketing part of the course may be given in Chicago. Special emphasis will be placed on economy in handling, buying and selling grain.

At 7:30 p. m. a program featuring terminal marketing propositions was opened with an address by J. W. Shorthill, sec'y of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

J. W. Coverdale, Chicago, representing the Grain Marketing Co., answered saying in part:

If the Grain Marketing Co. seems incompletely co-operative, the reason lies in the fact that men experienced in the terminal marketing of grain were the only ones capable of controlling the destinies of the company in matters of administration. As to the excellence of the administration, results are the best test.

While it is not possible to ascertain exactly what proportion of the entire volume of marketed grain has been handled by the Grain Marketing Company since it began business on Aug. 5, it has handled a considerable portion of all the grain that has come to market in the central states. At times the company has been given credit for handling a large portion of the United States grain exports, and it will not be surprising if, when the total figures are available, it should turn out that it will have forwarded the largest amount of any exporter.

I hope you will pardon me if I ask you to grasp these statements and remember that these things have been done by a thoroly farmer-controlled company operating in the interest of the farmers. I do not suppose that a year ago anybody dreamed that there was any possibility that within such a short time the American grain growers would be in such a powerful and commanding position in the grain trade.

Of course, starting as it did at the beginning of the crop year, the company did not have time to create a large membership, and so the bulk of the grain it has handled has been from non-members. However, it has handled grain for pools, farmer elevators and individuals. It has handled grain for members co-operative organizations with memberships in the company representing a total of about 90,000 grain producers. Our records show over 700 elevators already having done business with us. In Illinois we have handled grain from over 200 elevators; in Iowa, 130; in Michigan, 216; in northwestern Ohio, 80, and in northern Indiana, 39. The company has handled grain from every pool in the United States, directly or indirectly, except one.

Thursday's Session.

The last session of the convention was called in the Gold room of the Jefferson Hotel at 9:30 a. m. on the 12th. The reports of various com'ites were heard. Resolutions presented and passed were:

Resolutions.

We wish to assert in the strongest manner possible our belief in the theory that any successful plan for the terminal marketing of grain must be based on the local farmers elevator.

Whereas, We heartily endorse the plan inaugurated by the state ass'ns of Illinois and Iowa in establishing the National Farmers Elevator Commission Co., and whereas, it is necessary for them to have the required capital before starting operations, therefore, be it resolved, that we urge our elevator companies to support them morally and financially.

Whereas, The St. Lawrence deep waterway will increase the price of grain to the producer and enhance the buying power of the grain grower of the middle west, we wish to urge our representatives in Congress to use every possible effort necessary to the completion of this waterway.

We oppose the ratification by our legislature of the proposed 20th amendment to the Federal Constitution.

We recommend the passage of the State Police Bill.

We, your com'ite, feeling that greater effort should be made in the matter of publicity heartily recommend and urge that all companies of the state adopt a publicity campaign closely resembling that adopted by the Ohio ass'n, which among other things, provides for a uniform painting of all Farmers Elevators of a battleship gray trimmed with green.

Officers and Directors, 1925: L. B. Olmstead, Pres., Somonauk; C. H. Bonnell, 1st Vice-Pres., Rosemond; D. H. Allen, 2nd Vice-Pres., Delavan; W. H. Hindahl, Treas., San Jose; Directors: W. H. Glazer, District 1, West Brooklyn; G. L. Potter, District 3, Graymont; Chas. Fairfield, District 6, Fisher; Ralph Allen, District 4, Green Valley, (to fill out unexpired term of D. H. Allen—one year).

Peoria was again selected as the meeting place for the convention of 1926.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

J. A. Schmitz, Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster, was present.

Cincinnati sent E. A. Fitzgerald; Cleveland, O. P. Larimore.

The Indianapolis Grain Inspection Dept. was represented by C. A. Russell and Sam Holder.

The seed trade was represented by C. D. Evans, Chicago; Fred W. Camper, Indianapolis; E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

Harry Hieser, auditor, came from Bloomington, Ill. W. E. Kellington and R. O. Augur came from Decatur, Ill.

Indianapolis was represented by Bert A. Boyd, Don T. Hart, Lew Hill, Chas. McEwan, Ed. K. Shepperd and Frank A. Witt.

Insurance men present were V. E. Butler, D. C. Cook and J. W. Huntington, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

St. Louis receivers present included Frank Bubb and G. C. Martin, Jr., Martin & Knowlton Grain Co.; Ed. F. Jolidon, Langenberg Bros.; B. F. Jostes, Otto Gates, G. E. Parrott.

Bert A. Boyd, of Indianapolis, distributed tricks and small receiving sets among the delegates. Billfolds containing a coupon for a dime were distributed by representatives of the Higbie Salt Co.

Exhibits included models of a Kewanee Truck Dump and Lord's Universal Truck & Wagon Dump, Munson Attrition Mill, Foote Bros. Speed Reducer, Howell Red Band Motors, Higbie Salt Co. salt, elevator buckets, blower, roller bearings, loading spouts, belting and seed.

Chicago representatives included Jack Brennan and John E. Plotnick, John E. Brennan & Co.; J. A. Low and A. E. Wood, E. W. Bailey & Co.; C. D. Olsen, and J. J. Coffman, Bartlett-Frazier & Co.; Ed. Praeger, McKenna & Dickey; H. R. Sawyer, J. H. Dole & Co.; Wm. Tucker and A. R. Tunks, Lamson Bros. Co.; and B. F. Traxler.

Supply men included J. Instone and W. A. Carte, Richardson Scale Co.; F. J. Conrad, Munson Mill Machinery Co.; E. E. Dunn, A. H. Filkins and Jos. Sanders, Jr., Higbie Salt Co.; J. M. Deck, Kewanee Implement Co.; B. F. Lord, Universal Truck & Wagon Dump Co.; C. N. Ward, Union Iron Works; W. L. Chambers, W. L. Kirk, J. A. Kittilsen.

Managers present included: W. H. Allen, Fisher; J. C. Baker, Taylor Ridge; Frank E. Barkley, Yorkville; J. D. Barth, Mendota; A. E. Bader, Earlville; H. A. Cole Grant Park; A. C. Cook, Bloomington; F. E. Davis, Mahomet; O. D. Edwards, Monica; A. H. Ellis, Bloomington; Lester Fielding, Lincoln; J. H. Fuller, Murrayville; Henry Getz, Tremont; J. P. Gringrich, Gridley; R. M. Hodam, Ludlow; James Hogan, Fairbury; R. C. Hughes, Morris; R. E. Jacobs, West Brooklyn; E. C. Johnson, Athens; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; J. B. Johnston, McClusky; Fred L. Jostes, Boody; Gus Kilver, Winchester; G. L. Lindsay, Lovington; F. J. Lowrey, Manhattan;

Seth F. McClintock, Philadelphia; J. F. McCormick, Marseilles; F. W. McLaughlin, Ashland; John McLuckie, Morris; V. L. Marks, Paxton; Leslie Markwalter, Cissna Park; Iven Meyer, Warsaw; M. J. Moore, Bluffs; F. A. Mudge, Peru; Fred F. Munson, Champaign; W. E. Munson, New Berlin;

R. T. O'Neill, Joliet; Albert Ostrander, Harmon; W. A. Pegram, Kankakee; Lawrence Pittman, Atwood; J. H. Potts, Virden; R. L. Rathbun, Meadows; Roy Rees, Shirley; E. W. Reeser, Sublette; R. S. Ritchie, Fossland; H. H. Roseman, Weldon; A. B. Scheeler, Graymont; C. F. Scott, Lake Park; E. G. Schafer, Mt. Pulaski; E. E. Swanstrom, Loda; B. M. Taylor, Natrona; Carl Weakley, Prentice; O. S. Whitacre, Pontiac; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; Wm. Zierfuss, Danvers; H. H. Zimmer, Pleasant Plains.

Albion, N. Y.—Lewis E. Sands, the New York State "bean king," was found not guilty of grand larceny in connection with his recent failure for more than \$1,000,000. The trial was based on a state indictment, the jury coming to its decision on Feb. 14. Sands was immediately re-arrested on a federal warrant.

Minnesota Farmers Dealers Convene.

Minneapolis was host for the 18th annual meeting of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, convening at the West hotel Feb. 17. Tuesday forenoon was devoted to registration, receiving railroad certificates, paying dues and getting acquainted. The first session was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Music by the Grain Dealers Chorus, with Rev. A. D. Bell, Elkhorn, Wis., directing, served as the opening feature. Invocation, address of welcome, response, appointment of com'ites, etc., followed and the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

"Shall the Farmers Elevator Pay a High Price at the Scale or in Annual Dividends?" was discussed by the delegates in the afternoon.

Pres. J. F. Gustafson, Windom, in his annual address, put before the ass'n two major projects, which are:

A move for modification of the Sapiro co-operative marketing act of 1923, asking elimination of Sections 26 and 27, two penal provisions which provide that anyone inducing a member to break a contract with a co-operative shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and making any dealer liable for \$500 damages if he buys grain from a co-operative member.

C. D. Morris, ass't chairman of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, Chicago, talked on the "Transportation Problem," remarking:

The railroads, like the farmer, have not been earning a fair return upon their valuation since the war. It is obvious that if freight rates are reduced at all, it cannot be done until net returns from operation are sufficient to justify it. There is no chance for net returns to increase if rates on farm products, including live stock, are materially reduced.

The sure way to relieve the agricultural situation lies in maintaining at all times fair and adequate prices for the farmers' product. To cripple the railroads would surely result ultimately to the farmer's disadvantage.

C. H. Preston, C. P. A., Minneapolis, in "Our Auditing Department," submitted figures on the past year's business and outlined modern systems of elevator accounting, urging standardization and greater efficiency in book-keeping methods.

A program of short talks, music and dancing was given in connection with the banquet Tuesday evening.

Wednesday's session opened with a round table discussion of "Shall Our Present Storage Laws Be Changed?" and "Your Experience in Grading."

G. H. Tunell, Chief Minneapolis Grain Inspector, told about "Difficulties of Handling the Present Crop."

J. T. Probstfield, of the State Warehouse Department, Minneapolis, presented a detailed analysis of the Warehouse Act of 1923, which set up the present Minnesota regulations for expeditious marketing.

V. Anderson, ass't attorney general of Minnesota, immediately followed with an explanation of existing laws dealing with grain marketing and the operations of farmers co-operative elevators.

J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb., sec'y of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, attacked the Grain Marketing Co. He explained the concern's organization, which has previously been fully discussed in the *Journals* for August 10 and 25, 1924, on pages 175 and 250, respectively. Mr. Shorthill declared:

The agreement between co-operative elevator men and the Grain Marketing Co. leaves the former owners of the company in control of the management. Should the project fail these owners would immediately resume control.

Wm. H. Perry, vice-chairman, discussed the "Northwest Regional Advisory Board and Its Relation to the Shipper" Thursday morning, showing the part that organization played in moving the large 1924 grain crops to market with record speed and without car shortage or traffic tie-up. More grain was moved to terminals between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31, 1924, than during any previous marketing season. This efficiency was made possible by co-operation between shippers, railways and traffic organizations.

Resolutions adopted in the afternoon session changed the name of the organization from Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to Farmers Elevator Ass'n, speakers indicating that this would more correctly identify the business of the members.

After an hour of debate the ass'n went on record as urging repeal of the clause of the 1923 co-operative marketing act, which makes violation of a grain storage contract a misdemeanor and renders both the farmer who breaks his contract by selling pooled grain and the elevator man who buys it, liable for a fine and damages.

John F. Gustafson, Windom, was re-elected pres. H. J. Farmer, Arlie, was elected vice-pres. Adam Brin, Stewartville, is again treas. John F. Gustafson, Adam Brin and S. S. Beach, of Hutchinson, were unanimously re-elected to the board of directors.

Adjourned sine die.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n tendered the delegates a banquet on Thursday at 7 p. m. in the Donaldson Tea Rooms.

Dean W. C. Coffey, of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, gave the main address, saying in part:

The United States will be an exporter of agricultural products for years to come, but the American farmer cannot build excessive hopes on increased foreign sales. Most of the farmers are readjusting themselves and their program of production, thus improving the present situation.

J. C. Wyman, pres. of the Merchants Ass'n; Pres. Gustafson, and W. I. Nolan, lieutenant governor of Minnesota, also spoke.

Washington, D. C.—The House Com'te has approved a resolution to give right of way to the Haugen Co-operative Marketing bill, which is designed to carry out the recommendations of the President's Agricultural Conference. Government coddling will give no permanent relief.

Elevator at Mapleton, Minn.

The new elevator of the Equity Elevator Co., built on the site of the one that burned at Mapleton, Minn., is 28x31 ft. on the ground, cribbed 42 feet to the eaves, with 4 ft. additional center cribbing. The structure, which contains 12 bins, stands on a foundation consisting of a solid reinforced concrete slab.

Grain coming in on sleds, wagons or trucks is weighed on a 10-ton Howe Scale in the driveway, equipped with a Strong-Scott Air Dump. The grain is elevated by two legs driven by two 7½-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Motors, and is delivered to bins thru an Ibberson Double Distributor. The bins are equipped with an Ibberson Bin Alarm. For weighing grain shipped out the cupola contains a Richardson Automatic Scale of 1,500 bus. capacity. A manlift gives access from work floor to the cupola and spout floors.

A new type combination grain cleaner was installed on the work floor, and is driven by a 7½-h. p. Fairbanks Ball Bearing Motor. The compressor for the air dump is driven by a 2-h. p. motor, and the transmission on the two motors in the cupola is Link Belt Silent Chain.

The main building is covered with galvanized iron, and presents an appearance very satisfactory to its builders, the T. E. Ibberson Co., and to I. A. Lownes, for many years manager of the elevator company.

New Orleans, La.—Purchase of the holdings of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. is being negotiated by a syndicate represented by R. S. Hecht and A. D. Geoghagen. The amount involved is about \$8,875,000. The Southern Cotton Oil Co. is a subsidiary of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., which has been in the hands of the federal receivers for several months. The deal awaits the decision of the federal courts of the New York district as to whether the amount involved is a fair appraisalment of the properties.



Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator at Mapleton, Minn.

Grain Carriers

A hearing will be held at Omaha Mar. 6 by Examiner Weaver on I. & S. 2303 covering transcontinental rates on grain from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming to Pacific Coast territory.

Baltimore's differential rates on export and import traffic, both all-rail and ex-lake, have consistently been upheld by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The complaint of the Maritime Ass'n of Boston has been dismissed.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 47,891 cars during the week ending Jan. 31, reports the American Railway Ass'n. This is a decrease of 5,833 cars below the previous week and 5,720 cars below the corresponding week last year.

Average daily shortage for the period ending Jan. 31, 1925, was 61 box cars, 44 coal cars, and 406 all freight cars. Surplus serviceable equipment for the same period was 103,209 box cars, 69,736 coal cars and 213,921 all freight cars.

El Reno, Okla.—The El Reno & Western railway is out of commission and will not likely be again placed in operation. This puts the Lockridge, Piedmont and Richland elvtrs. of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. out of business.

Washington, D. C.—Friends of the Howell-Barkley bill have abandoned their efforts to accomplish legislation at this session of Congress, tho they intend to make a determined attempt to have such provision passed at the next.—States Representative Barkley of Kentucky.

In I. & S. 2290 before Examiner Hunter at Chicago, S. H. Benson, representing the transportation department of the Board of Trade, declared the Great Western tariff I. C. C. 5152, suspended until Apr. 19, to be objectionable as giving an unfair advantage to Kansas City and Des Moines.

Kansas City, Mo.—The proposal of the Chicago & Northwestern to increase rates 2 cents per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products, when reshipped to points in Iowa from Kansas City, has been rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which ordered present rates maintained.

Washington, D. C.—Continued record freight movement prevails for this part of the year, reports the American Railway Ass'n. Cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ending Feb. 7, numbered 928,244, an increase of 32,180 cars above the preceding week and 22,227 over the corresponding week of 1924.

Vancouver, B. C.—Vancouver is entering a fight for lower grain rates. G. C. McGeer, K. C., counsel for British Columbia, before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners recently declared that the city cannot compete in a normal year with the other cities more favorably located, due to the handicap of rates.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Railroads were denied an increase of \$1 a ton in the proportional rates on hay moving from St. Joseph and Kansas City, thru Memphis, Tenn., to the Carolinas and the southeast by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, however, permitted an increase in the local rates as far as Memphis.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge has authority to designate an agency to survey the St. Lawrence Waterway project in an amendment to the Rivers & Harbors bill adopted by the Senate Commerce Com'te, which also makes available an appropriation of \$275,000 for preparation of plans and estimates as recommended by the International Joint Commission.

Shipments weighing over 90 lbs. may now be shipped in fibre board containers when securely bound with metal straps or rope, according to a late official ruling by the Consolidated Classification Com'te for freight shipments by railroads. In the past it has been only possible to use fibre board when the shipments did not exceed 90 lbs. The new specifications became effective Feb. 10.

Kansas City, Mo.—Objections are being raised before the Interstate Commerce Commission by western and central Oklahoma grain and flour interests against the proposal of the Commission to eliminate the rate privilege which now permits them to ship in high-protein wheat from northwestern counties, mill it and sell their products in competition with Kansas and Missouri mill products in northern Oklahoma.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 11 to 6 in the House Com'te the Gooding bill has been disapproved and killed. Senator Gooding, who by this means hoped to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission approving a higher rate for a short haul than a long one, has announced that he will try to have the bill approved as a rider to the Cape Cod Canal Purchase Act when it is considered by the Senate. Last May the Gooding measure passed the Senate by a vote of 54 to 23.

Salem, Ore.—Special intrastate carload rates on seed wheat for reseeding purposes has been authorized by the Public Service Commission. As a result of the severe winter most of the winter wheat was killed. Governor Pierce signed a bill authorizing loans of state funds totaling \$1,500,000 to the farmers whose grain crops were destroyed, that new seed might be purchased. The new railroad rates apply to counties east of Hood River and south of Snake River.—P. J. P.

Finding that proportional rates on grain from points in Illinois and Indiana to Chicago for reshipment by vessel, between June 22, 1918, and Sept. 10, 1919, were reasonable, the Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed docket No. 14517, Armour Grain Co. vs. Director-General as agent, C. & E. I. R. R. No damage was suffered by the claimant for any undue prejudice which may have existed, and such prejudice was voluntarily removed on Sept. 10, 1919. The case was directed against the so-called "specifics," and the maintenance of higher proportional rates.

Coarse grain rates from Kansas City to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma are the bones of contention in a rate case before Examiner Mackey of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Sioux City, Ia. The Kansas City Board of Trade is declaring that rates are unreasonably high and that Omaha and Des Moines have an unfair advantage of as much as 6½ to 7 cents a bushel. Specific charges state those markets have preference. At the same hearing Sioux City shippers are asking that they be given rates to correspond with those from Omaha. Other markets interested in the case are Omaha, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Proposed schedules of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads provide that milling in transit privileges on carloads of grain and grain products moving to California thru milling points in Montana, Oregon and Washington, be accompanied by a charge of 2½ cents per 100 lbs. The points in question are directly intermediate on the routes to California and no charge has been made for the privilege up to the present. Where the milling point is an out of line haul and the charge is less than 2½ cents, it would be increased to that figure. The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended operation of the schedules until June 1.

Grain Marketing to Absorb Grain Growers.

Hope is held out to the investors in the old, supposedly defunct, co-operative marketing scheme known as United States Grain Growers, Inc. This venture created a sensation 4 years ago when it was first started and farmers were induced to bury \$800,000 in it thru the signing of contracts, before organization work was stopped. Chief creditors were state and county farm bureaus, the latter loaning approximately \$217,071.15 of the total, but the corporation became so heavily involved in debt that it never actually functioned.

A plan now in progress calls for a liquidation contract between the defunct "growers" and the Grain Marketing Co. It gives the farmer the privilege of marketing his grain thru the Marketing company and gives him one share of non-assessable stock in the latter, to be settled by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. plus full membership and a share in the patronage dividends. Marketing may be done thru pools, consignment or by direct sale. The contract would not further obligate the members of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and acceptance by each member thereof will be voluntary.

In October, 1924, the board of directors of the U. S. Grain Growers was called together, and Eugene Funk of Bloomington, Ill., was appointed chairman. The Board considered the organization of the Grain Marketing Co., and invited its officers to present their marketing plan to the directors. The U. S. Grain Growers Board endorsed the Grain Marketing Co.'s plan, and appointed a committee consisting of Eugene D. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo., and C. B. Steward of Lincoln, Nebr., all members of the Board, and authorized this committee to negotiate with the Grain Marketing Co. for a working arrangement by which the members of the U. S. Grain Growers might secure the benefits of the marketing plan of the Grain Marketing Co., and by which the U. S. Grain Growers, thru this committee, might be enabled thru some marketing arrangement to reduce or discharge some of the obligations of the U. S. Grain Growers. This committee was given final and conclusive authority to carry out its findings and conclusions without further action by the directors. The committee was also instructed by the Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers to confer with the Advisory Committee, consisting of Alex Legg, Frank Wetmore and Bernard Baruch.

The committee began and worked industriously for several weeks, interviewed those who were opposed to it. They went into the office of the Grain Marketing Co. and studied its plan of operation and what it was doing, and were furnished every document and record necessary to complete the work of investigation. The committee visited Mr. Legg and Mr. Wetmore, and one of the committee went to New York and conferred with Mr. Baruch and went to Washington and conferred at length with properly informed authorities relative to the Grain Marketing Co. No more thorough investigation was ever made of this organization than was made by this committee. The committee made its findings and entered into a contract with the Grain Marketing Co., the substance of which provides that the U. S. Grain Growers, through this committee, will write a letter to each of its members explaining the arrangement and tendering to each member the opportunity to market his grain either under the terms of his U. S. Grain Growers contract or under the new plan now in operation by the Grain Marketing Co., tendering to each member one share of common or membership stock of the G. M. C. to such member, the same to be settled for by the U. S. Grain Growers, and upon the return of his application signed by him, the membership will be sent to him without further charge.

When ten per cent of the members of the U. S. Grain Growers in a district or state shall have accepted membership in the Grain Marketing Co. under such arrangements, the G. M. C. agrees to put up a definite sum of money to be determined between the representatives of the U. S. Grain Growers in such district or state and the G. M. C. An account shall be kept by the G. M. C. of the grain sold to it by its members in such district or state from and after the execution of a contract, and when the grain sold by members to the G. M. C. shall have amounted to sufficient volume so that a small fraction of a cent per bushel thereon will equal the obligations of the U. S. Grain Growers in such state or district; then the G. M. C. agrees that it will pay to a committee in such state or district a sum of money equal to such obligations in such state or territory. This sum will be set aside and will not necessarily constitute one of the assets of the G. M. C.

Vice Pres. Keefe states that the G. M. C. hopes by this plan it will assist the U. S. Grain Growers in discharging its obligations and at the same time the action will increase the volume of grain and the number of members that comes to the G. M. C. in such state or district.

The committee will still be in charge of the work and will appoint in each state or district a local committee which will have charge of the work and negotiations.

Preparations for a coarse grain pool to handle oats, barley, rye and flax, are being discussed by directors and members of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Pool Ass'n. Not satisfied with the farmers' wheat, the poolers want revenue from the farmers' other products.

Elevator Observations.

BY TRAVELER.

While traveling about Tennessee I recently dropped into Clarksville. Finding quite a pile of sand, gravel and cement, I immediately jumped to the conclusion that Clarksville was to have a new elevator, so I made inquiry and learned that the Dixie Mills had planned to build a 30,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator and had let the contract verbally to the low bidder, who was over \$4,000 below all others. In fact, the successful bidder only asked \$9,800 for a house for which others asked \$14,000 to \$16,000. The successful bidder was so overly anxious to secure this contract that it was an easy matter to induce him to chop \$400 off his bid price and he was finally given the job on a verbal contract for \$9,400.

The successful bidder did not hesitate to promise to give a bond, but he never furnished one. However, he ordered several carloads of building material which were sent on a shipper's order B/L with draft against the Dixie Mills attached, which was paid by the prospective owner of the building. The would-be contractor finally admitted his inability to furnish the required bond and gave up the job, leaving the owner with a lot of building material scattered about his building site.

It is needless to say that the would-be builder in this case does not have a very high opinion of his contractor. No reliable builder who is financially responsible would undertake the construction of an elevator at a figure so much below that of all others. He would expect to encounter trouble and to suffer loss so would not undertake the job.

Grain dealers or millers who let contracts for buildings at prices which they have reason to

believe are below cost are encouraging the contractors to give them considerably less than what they want. Even where such elevators are completed they are invariably a disappointment to both the builder and the owner. If you want a first-class, up-to-date elevator, employ a responsible builder. Tell him what you want and give him a fair price, then you will stand some chance of getting a satisfactory job. Cut-throat competition in the country grain market seldom brings satisfactory results to either the producers or the buyers; neither does it bring satisfactory results in the elevator building line.

* * * * *

Costly Competition—The most costly form of competition with which every industry has to contend, the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has found, is ignorance. This is disclosed, for example, in quotations to the government for supplies of every description. These force the manufacturer in nearly every line of industry to the pessimistic conclusion that some of his competitors have little or no idea of costs, for at one time or another offers are made at prices lower even than the cost of materials.

In its study of cost accounting the Department has, in the course of five years during which it has come in contact with representative executives of various industries, discovered that this is a general condition. Legitimate competition is a spur to greater effort, but ignorance is an unknown quantity against which there is no defense.

A Vermont Feed Mill.

The problem of handling grain and feed at interior points which are principally consuming centers is made complex by the fluctuating factors of freight rates, relative costs of home-grown and shipped in feeds and the difficulty of getting a large enough volume to bring down the local cost of manufacture. This problem has been with the grain dealers of New England so many years that the more enterprising are hazarding the investment in up-to-date machinery for grinding feed, as have E. W. Bailey & Co., at Montpelier, Vt. This step is in line with the trend of the times toward a decentralization of the feed manufacturing business.

A reinforced concrete building 40x58 ft. and 102 ft. high houses their new grain and feed plant. Most of the milling machinery is in the well-lighted part 63 ft. high, under which is a 12-ft. basement and a sub-basement containing 36-in. and 42-in. turbine water wheels. Back from the elevator extends a long warehouse, with side track.

Grain is received from both cars and wagons and weighed thru an automatic scale. It is cleaned on a Eureka Compound Elevator Separator.

For grinding table meal and mixed and crop feed one 26-inch and two 24-inch attrition mills are used.

For cracked corn and chick feed a 2-pair high roller mill is used.

Over all three attrition mills are Eureka Magnetic Separators to remove tramp iron.

From the rolls the cracked corn and chick feed goes to two 16-inch centrifugal aspirators to make a clean looking product that is now in demand. Besides there are four 32x8 all iron cylinder reels for grading and sifting the meal and feed products.

Among the other conveniences is the manlift, giving easy access to the various floors of the building.

E. W. Bailey & Co. are among the best known New England distributors. They have another plant at Swanton, and besides their own product handle a complete line of mill feeds, gluten, linseed and cotton seed meals.



E. W. Bailey & Co.'s Concrete Feed Mill and Grain Warehouse at Montpelier, Vt.

Seeds

Twin Falls, Ida.—A branch seed handling plant has been opened here by Rogers Bros.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. W. Offutt has joined the staff of the Offutt-Steffey Seed Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—An office has been opened by G. Clinton Adams where he deals mostly in seeds.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Federal Seed Loan office here is closed. It succeeded in collecting 70% of the loans.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Mail addressed to the Holmes Seed Co., Harrisburg, has been returned marked "out of business."

Montreal, Que.—Flaxseed receipts at this station during January were 1,900 bus., compared with 53,739 bus. a year ago.

Cincinnati, O.—J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co. expects to either build an addition or erect an entirely new plant in the near future.

Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Reichert and F. L. Caye have formed a partnership to conduct a seed and grain business under the firm name of Reichert & Caye.

Blackfoot, Ida.—A shipment of 10,000 lbs. of certified Grimm alfalfa seed has been sent to Sweden by the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n.

Sedalia, Mo.—George Louie, formerly connected with the Henry Field Seed Co., Shendoah, Ia., has joined the forces of the Archias Seed Store Corp. here.

Colorado will hold its better seed week from Mar. 9 to 14 and plans for holding community seed shows, to stimulate interest in better grade seeds, are rapidly progressing.

Wausau, Wis.—Whitemore & Burg is the name of a partnership formed recently by E. L. Whitemore and O. M. Burg to handle seeds. A building has been leased for a warehouse.

Omaha, Neb.—Northwestern Seed Co. has been organized here with \$200,000 capital stock. A warehouse has been taken. John G. Hoss is manager; T. E. Stevens and S. A. Giffin are interested in the concern.

An attempt is being made by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation to organize a pool to obtain seed peas for the Wisconsin pea growers, states I. M. Wright, sec'y. Negotiations are being conducted with Montana growers.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Mark Means Seed Co. has invested approximately \$20,000 in purchasing the Tri-State Fruit Co.'s warehouse. Machinery has already been installed and the 75x75 stone plant is in active operation.

St. Louis, Mo.—A radio talk on seed laws and seed law enforcement was made from station KSD, St. Louis, at 8 p. m. Feb. 9 by Albert C. Wilson, chief seed analyst, University of Illinois. The Illinois Pure Seed law was aptly discussed.

Rates charged on seed envelopes in less than carloads from San Francisco, Cal., to Sabetha, Kan., were found to have been unreasonable, in Interstate Commerce Commission docket No. 15267, Galloway Lithographing Co. vs. Southern Pacific railway, et al.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A new wholesale seed corporation is being organized by A. J. Brown, formerly pres. of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co., from which position he resigned recently. As soon as organization is completed it is planned to rent or build a warehouse.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 10,700 bus. of flaxseed damaged in an accident to the steamer Mulqueen on the Barge Canal last November was purchased by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. from Holmes-Browning & Co., marine adjusters, on Feb. 4. Price bids ranged from \$1.75 up. The seed has been consigned to the American Linseed Oil Co.

Duplication of variety names for the same kind of seed will be prevented by the list of standard variety names of agricultural and garden seeds now being worked out by the Chief of the Seed Division, Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa, Ont., in collaboration with seed men and plant breeders. The list should be available late in the spring or early in the summer.

Great Falls, Mont.—Montana legislators have proposed seed loans to aid the farmers. Such legislation was enacted in the state 6 years ago. Counties were authorized to make loans, which totaled millions of dollars. Present proposals call for the cancellation of debts that have remained unpaid for more than 3 years, when the collectors believe there is no chance of collecting.

Minneapolis, Minn.—When the oil buyer sees flax prices declining every day he is no doubt much perplexed. The fact remains that the stocks of flaxseed are small all over the world and the crop in Argentina about 20,000,000 bus. short of last year. Therefore, it might not be a bad idea to buy some oil on all declines because we believe that eventually flax will probably show some strength independent of the wheat market.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We cannot depend on much help from the United States, but will probably secure about 3,000,000 bus. of flaxseed from Canada. Unless market values change, however, the balance of the Canadian crop will probably go to the Lake Erie mills, and further east. We would not be surprised to see a somewhat similar situation to that which existed last spring and summer, namely, the country relying on the Eastern mills for the oil supplies and the capacities of these mills inadequate to meet the demand.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Toledo, O.—Cloverseed market suffered some decline the past few days. This was rather unexpected in the face of slightly improved weather conditions which should stimulate some spring demand for cash and February seed. So far this month deliveries on February contracts have been very light and it may be interesting to know just how the deliveries later in the month will be absorbed by cash and shipping interests. The amount of foreign seed arriving at our ports is not large and very small compared with last year. Some reports continue to come in that sowing sections are bare of seed and may fill their requirements from terminal markets.—C. A. King & Co.

O. A. C. No. 144—A New Variety of Oats.

Average results from 14 years of testing oats for number of days needed for developing and maturing, height in inches, percentage of hull, tons of straw per acre, and bushels of grain per acre, has convinced the Ontario Department of Agriculture that O. A. C. No. 72 is supreme among the many varieties. The average results showed O. A. C. No. 72 grew and matured in 109.6 days, attained a height of 47.1 inches, contained 28.9% hull, yielded 2.16 tons straw to the acre, and, last but not least, yielded 81.76 bus. of grain per acre by weight.

The new variety, which has been named O. A. C. No. 114, has surpassed the best records of the other O. A. C. varieties and promises a yield of 88.16 bus. per acre, having accomplished this in regular experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College for 7 years. It yielded 4.3 bus. more per acre than O. A. C.

No. 72 in a special triplicate experiment at the College for 5 years, and 4.6 bus. more than No. 72 in co-operative experiments thruout Ontario in the two years, 1923 and 1924.

The new variety is tall, vigorous, broad-leaved, stiff-strawed, and late maturing. It possesses a spreading head and a long, slightly brownish white grain practically free from awn. Its yield is heavy, both in grain and straw and the quality of each is excellent.

Know That Your Seed Corn Will Grow.

By P. G. HOLDEN,
Field Director, Agricultural Extension Department International Harvester Co.

No farmer should plant poor seed corn. Poor seed means a poor stand. It means that a portion of the field will remain idle and unproductive. It means that the yield of corn will be far short of what it should be. It means lost energy and wasted labor. It means that farmers must cultivate the missing hills, the one-stalk hills and the poor, worthless stalks and receive nothing in return.

The average annual yield of corn in the United States is about 25 bushels to the acre. Yet there are thousands of farmers who grow 60 or 70 and even 80 or 90 bushels to the acre.

In the Corn Belt it is customary to plant three kernels of corn to the hill. If two of the stalks in the hill bore nothing and the third stalk grew a very small ear, weighing only eight ounces, the yield per acre would be 26 bushels, more than the average in the United States.

If growers can make two of these stalks produce at least an eight-ounce ear each, the yield will be 52 bushels to the acre.

Poor seed is the chief cause of a poor stand and a poor stand insures a small yield.

There is nothing else that will do so much to increase the yield of corn on every farm as the making of a germination test of six or eight kernels from each ear to be used as seed and discarding those ears which show weak or sickly roots or stem sprouts. The most common mistake is to conclude that we can judge the germinating power of seed corn by looking at it and that it does not need testing.

A few days spent during March in selecting and testing our seed corn may be worth more to growers at harvest time than a whole year's hard work.

It is nothing more nor less than good business to know that the seed put into the ground will grow. And the only way we can tell good seed is by testing it.

One man in two days can test enough corn to plant 40 acres of ground. Testing will not cost to exceed 10 cents an acre. Yet, because it is "too much bother" to test corn, we pick out 600 ears, look at them, guess that they will grow, and plant them. As a consequence more than 12 acres out of every 40 planted to corn in the average Corn Belt state produce nothing.

By testing we get rid of the dead, weak and moldy ears. Testing does not hurt the corn. It requires but little time and that at a season of the year when farmers have little to do. By testing growers have everything to gain, and nothing to lose.

Clover Seed for the Past Week.

Some holders of clover seed got cold feet and pressed their wares. Naturally buyers backed away and it was difficult to effect sales. Queer how they will hold their stuff all through the season, and just before the big movement is due try to cut loose.

Perhaps lower prices are warranted. Anyway they are down, temporarily at least. If market turns may prove just as difficult to take off hedges if deliveries are not forthcoming. Nearly every dealer we hear from reports stocks very light, and the carryover in the To-

ledo market may surprise the trade at the finish. No more seed in the country than when the price was \$20, but there are more nervous longs. Perhaps they fear they overstayed the market, and collectively their selling hurt the whole list. We hear of the shortage of domestic seed nearly everywhere with prices outside remaining high. The idea probably prevails that the foreign seed in this country is responsible for the weakness in Toledo. Anyway the selling is here and market may be pretty well liquidated around these prices, and belated covering by shorts again make a strong market just at the time the seed is going into consumption.

Old prime that was carried over has been pretty well eliminated. We know of only a few lots, and owners will probably get a good premium over March before the season ends.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Only 47 Per Cent Fit for Seed.

More than fifty per cent of the 1924 seed corn of America is worthless and unfit for use, according to J. S. Naylor, of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, who has just completed a germination test of the first thousand ears entered in the National Seed Corn Show, to be held in Chicago March 2 to 7, under the auspices of the Foundation.

Out of the first thousand ears tested 400 were found to be totally "dead," 130 gave signs of weakness or disease, and only 470 indicated that they were dependable for seed, according to Mr. Naylor. The test included practically every type of corn grown, but in checking the results Mr. Naylor discovered no difference in the vitality of the types.

"The test positively demonstrates that the corn situation is much more serious than has been generally supposed," said Mr. Naylor, who pointed to the need of testing every ear of seed corn for germination before planting this spring. "College experiments indicate that cutting a normal stand of corn one-half will cut the resulting yield approximately 33½ per cent. Applied to the 1925 corn yield of the United States, this would mean a cut of one billion bushels, which at present prices would mean a loss of a billion dollars to the corn farmers of the country."

The appearance of the seed this year is very misleading, and the so-called "jack knife" test cannot be depended upon. Ears shelling a bright clean kernel and skin were revealed in many cases as impossible of growth. In many instances, while in the test the root sprout of the embryo was vital, the stem sprout either failed to show signs of life or proved so weak that it scarcely broke through the germ covering during the period of test.

Elevator storage capacity at Vancouver, B. C., now amounts to 6,000,000 bushels, the other grain centers have the advantage of more favorable freight rates.

Railroad Compelled to Give Service.

The state of New York filed a complaint on Mar. 22, 1923, that altho the State had expended about \$150,000,000 in the construction of a barge-canal system, the Erie Basin barge-canal public terminal, in the Buffalo harbor, was not getting service from the New York Central Railroad. Operating service necessary to an interchange of traffic between points and shippers on the defendant lines and its connections and the public terminal were not being conducted by the railroad. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in docket No. 14777, decided the case on Dec. 9, 1924, stating in part:

We find it to be in the public interest that defendant should perform the transportation and operating services in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, as amended, subject to the usual tariff provisions with respect to the opening and closing of navigation on the canal; and an order to that end will be entered.

The order definitely stated that the New York Central should furnish transportation service between the Erie Basin barge-canal public terminal, Buffalo, N. Y., and points and shippers located on its lines and the lines of its connections and perform upon the terminal tracks the operating service necessary with its own motive power and other equipment, the services to embrace all traffic, interstate and intrastate.

Boot-Strap Methods of Saving the Farmer.

Most of the boot-strap methods of saving the farmer have failed to appeal to him, because the successful farmer knew that they wouldn't work. The farmer who was educated at the State college or at one of the great universities, or who has used his leisure to inform his mind, knows just as much as anybody else about the failure of the many experiments with price-fixing, government storage and the like, that have been made at one time or another in the last three or four thousand years.

The classic experiment in this field, which was made by the Roman Emperor Diocletian in the year 300 A. D., is known to every school boy. But the farmer who has studied such matters as a part of his education as a farmer knows that Diocletian was not the only experimenter with price-fixing. He knows that the ancient Greeks, the ancient Chinese, the Egyptians and many others all tried to make the economic scales balance by throwing in the weight of government control of one kind or another, and that they all failed.

The Chinese experiment was made along the lines laid down by Joseph in Egypt, but it failed, the attempt to provide against the lean years by storing in the fat years coming to naught because the price paid by the Govern-

ment was so attractive that the farmer saw to it that there were no more lean years. As a result, the Government was confronted with the choice of abandoning the scheme or going broke, and it abandoned the scheme. Not one of the many government-aid schemes that have been proposed for the relief of the farmer is new, and the successful farmer wants nothing to do with proved failures.—American Exchange National Bank.

Both Houses to Order Investigations Proposed.

Provision is made in a limitation in the independent offices appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives that no investigation shall be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission except on the authority of a concurrent resolution adopted by both the House and the Senate.

Heretofore individual senators have been privileged to introduce resolutions, easily get them passed and direct the Commission to conduct investigations frequently costing thousands of dollars. Action by both houses was unnecessary.

Corn Piled In the Open.

The piling of great quantities of corn in the open air and unprotected from rain and snow at a country station as shown in the engraving herewith is not a safe practice for those who buy and sell on grade.

In handling wheat from big combines in the Pacific Northwest it is a convenience to make one movement of the sacked grain from the harvesting machine to the loading platform at the station, and where warehouse capacity is inadequate the sacks are piled in great stacks in the open air, but they are generally protected from the elements by heavy tarpaulins.

In Kansas, also, loose grain has been piled in the open due to shortage of cars during a heavy movement of wheat; but corn is a crop that naturally should be held on the farm until cars are available. It improves in quality in the farmers' cribs, can be left in shocks in the field or even standing where it grew.

The round cribs formed of fencing in the engraving herewith show 20,000 bus. of corn at Campbell, Minn., Dec. 10, 1924. The two elevators at that station up to Feb. 6, 1925, handled better than 25,000 bus. of corn, besides over 600,000 bus. of small grain this season. In the background is the tall building of the Farmers Elevator Co., of which J. J. McIntyre is manager. At the left are a traction engine, wagons and apparently a portable loader used in handling the corn. On top of the corn is a light fall of snow, which will not improve its quality. Dollar grain of any kind is far too valuable to pile out in the open even tho all citizens are known to be honest.



20,000 Bus. of Dollar Ear Corn Piled Out in the Open at Campbell, Minn.

Photo by E. E. Nadeau.

Practice of Builders on Lightning Protection.

If lightning never strikes a building protection against lightning is worth nothing, but if lightning strikes the protection is worth probably 100 per cent. If the owner of the grain elevator carried his own risk of fire the matter of installing lightning rods would be open to argument; but, fortunately the probability that lightning will strike is a chance that properly is assumed by the fire insurance companies.

The insurance companies have placed the installation on its proper basis by recognizing that a reduced rate of insurance should be granted on protected houses. The increase in the allowance from 10 cents to 25 cents per \$100 of insurance makes it profitable to the owner to install lightning rods. That contracting builders are alive to the need of lightning protection is shown by their following recent letters:

Have Been Rodding Elevators.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We have been installing a lightning rod system on our elevators and have been grounding steel sheathing for quite a number of years past.—T. E. Ibberson Co.

Special Crew for Rodding.

Watertown, S. D.—I am making extensive preparations to install lightning rods on all buildings, and especially grain elevators. I expect to have a special crew for this work.—R. W. Oglesby.

Always Ground the Siding.

Springfield, Ill.—I have always made it a point when building an ironclad elevator to drive a long rod into the ground at opposite corners of the building, soldering a wire to the rod and to the iron siding. I have never heard of an elevator grounded this way being struck by lightning.—S. E. Dyson.

Would Pay to Put on Rods.

Winnipeg, Man.—We use mostly shingle roofs for ironclad houses in Canada and one would think it would pay to have lightning rods put on; but in the last few years most of the elevator fires are in the winter time. We have had four or five fires in Canada this winter. Just an odd one is heard of in summer, and very rarely struck by lightning. An exception is that at Portage la Prairie two years ago two mixing houses a mile apart were both struck by lightning at the same time and burned.—C. H. Nelson.

Many Unprotected Elevators in Iowa.

Sioux City, Ia.—We ground at one corner of the building by driving a steel bar into the ground at a proper distance and soldering $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cable on to the siding and on to the steel bar.

Through this section there are no lightning rods on any wood clad elevators, or we have failed to find any, and as there are large numbers of wood clad shingle roof buildings. We are repairing and remodeling such buildings almost continuously.

If we were in position to talk lightning rods in connection with our repairs, we have no doubt most of the owners would consider this.—Younglove Construction Co.

Grounding Saves the Elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—When we build or repair an elevator we always ground the iron siding and roofing so that lightning will not set fire to the building. We know of several plants struck by lightning where no damage was done because we had grounded the iron siding.—Reliance Construction Co.

Always Advocate Rodding.

North Platte, Neb.—A great many operators of grain elevators do not realize the fire or lightning hazard they have if the plant is not properly grounded. In case the elevator is wood covered the plant should be rodged to have protection and we always advocate it.

In making repairs on old elevators in some cases we have connected the metal roof and metal side and then grounded the side iron. These repairs have been made on old elevators

that were built cheap on a low bid, altho it costs very little extra to cover the cornice of an elevator when the plant is being built. For 20 years we have been building ironclad elevators where the roofs, cornice and sides were covered with galvanized iron and the sides were grounded. We have never known of an elevator burning by being struck by lightning, where the plant was properly rodged.—W. H. Cramer.

Lightning Rods on Concrete Houses.

Kansas City, Mo.—Even on concrete elevator head houses and on concrete or brick chimneys, we think it good practice to recommend lightning rods as the cost of installation of a good lightning rod equipment is slight compared to the damage that can be done even to a concrete structure by a single stroke of lightning. There is no question but that a good lightning rod equipment is a real protection, and for buildings that are high or isolated from other high buildings, we think the risk of being struck by lightning is entirely too great to be trifled with.—Horner & Wyatt.

The United Grain Growers, Ltd.

The United Grain Growers, Ltd., of Winnipeg and Calgary, during the past year purchased of the Manitoba Government 43 elevators at a cost of \$365,500, and leased for three years the remainder of the government's elevators. During the year the company built four elevators in Alberta and 13 in Saskatchewan.

The company now owns 161 elevators in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan and 79 in Manitoba, a total of 295 elevators in the three provinces. The company has 78 under lease from the Manitoba Government, and of these is operating 55, so that at the end of the year the company had 350 elevators in the three provinces. This does not include 16 elevators under construction last fall.

The company during the year handled 47,139,353 bus. of grain direct from country points and 29,189,017 bus. thru its terminal elevators, the total turnover being \$79,191,845 on which the net profit was \$552,433.12.

The company ends its fiscal year with the crop movement on Aug. 31; and the directors do not hope for results anything like as good on the crop year ending in August, 1925, on

account of the difficulty of cutting the overhead to meet the reduced volume of grain to be handled.

Pneumatic Grain Conveyors Useful in Emergency.

When St. Paul Elevator "E" at Milwaukee, Wis., was deprived of its working house by fire it seemed the plant was doomed to stand idle as there was no way to get grain into and out of the house.

The officials of the Grain Marketing Co., however, leased the empty concrete tanks and filled them with oats so that they are earning storage charges.

This was done by using the pneumatic grain conveying equipment the Grain Marketing Co. had on hand, and which had been used in getting the salvage grain out of the exploded Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Terminal Elevator at South Chicago, Ill., a few years ago.

The four suction hose seen hanging out of the wall of the shed in the engraving herewith are thrust into the car. The grain is sucked into a container in the shed and from the receptacle is blown up the pipe first diagonally and then straight up into the cupola and upon a conveyor belt reaching any of the bins.

A second small equipment blows grain diagonally up to the other end of the cupola. The secondary equipment has no suction, the grain being taken out of the cars by power shovels into a receptacle which drops the grain into the air blast. The big unit is driven by two 100-h. p. motors, and the second by a 40-h. p. motor.

Weighing is done on a track scale under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce, and about 15 cars per day can be unloaded. The house has a storage capacity of 800,000 bus.

Grain is loaded out without weighing into boats on the opposite side of the elevator by means of the conveyor belt running under the tanks, it having been necessary to install a short cross belt at right angles to carry the grain to the boats.

This plan has been working successfully since November 1924, under the management of Al Taylor, assisted by Foreman Oscar Knobel.



Handling Oats in and Out of Elevator "E," Milwaukee, Wis. Illustration Courtesy "Doings in Grain."

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Marshall, Ark.—Floyd Henley of St. Joe is installing a mill in connection with his gin at this place.—PJP.

Yocum, Ark.—Defective wiring caused the blaze that destroyed the mill of the Yocum Mfg. Co. reported in the last number of the Journal.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Sunset Mfg. & Grain Co. moved into its new 110,000 bu. plant this month. The new properties are under the management of O. H. Blasingham. Two floors for sacked grain add considerably to the total storage capacity of the plant. Complete equipment for the conditioning of grain and for manufacturing mixed feeds has been installed.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The offices of the Globe Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, closed Jan. 31.

Vancouver, B. C.—A branch has been opened by the McMillan Grain Co. of Winnipeg.

Owen Sound, Ont.—Building grain terminals here is the purpose of incorporating the Great Lakes Elvtr. Co. Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—Office space in the Merchants Exchange Building has been taken by the Stevens Grain Co. of Winnipeg.

Ft. William, Ont.—“Ninety days” on the prison farm without the option of a fine was the sentence meted out on Steve Zaronski, found guilty of stealing grain from box cars.

Montreal, Que.—Permission is sought from the Canadian Government to add 5,000,000 bus. capacity to Grain Elvtr. No. 3, estimated cost to be \$3,000,000. The plant was completed last September.

Ft. William, Ont.—Albert Sellers, one of Ft. William's pioneer grain men, died in Chicago, Feb. 11. The flag of the Ogilvie Mfg. Co. was at half-mast during the time of his funeral here Feb. 18.

London, Ont.—Hunt Bros. Ltd., will rebuild their 1,200 bbl. mill and re-engage in business upon its completion. A \$75,000 fire burned them out Dec. 30. 100,000 bus. of grain and 8,000 bbls. of flour were also lost at that time.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Details of the grain elvtr. just commenced here include: 1,250,000 bus. capacity; height of main building, 200 ft.; base measurements 95x60 ft.; 36 circular bins, height 90 ft., diameter 21 ft.; smaller bins between; equipment for grain sacking and bulk shipment and a drying house.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The following officers have been appointed in an effort to re-establish the Moose Jaw Grain Exchange: Pres., J. H. Kern, Sr.; v.-pres., Joseph Getty; 2d v.-pres., A. Dalrymple; sec'y, Jas. Cashman; council, Arthur Hitchcock, H. Davison Pickett, James Pascoe, James Cashman and W. Beesley.

Vancouver, B. C.—Spillers flour milling interests here are henceforth to be known as The Vancouver Mills. This includes the properties of the Vancouver Mfg. & Grain Co. acquired last March. Sir Wm. E. Nicholls is chairman of the board and W. Spiller Allen, v.-pres. The new company has a paid up capital of \$1,486,500.

Ft. William, Ont.—We have closed this office and will maintain headquarters at Port Arthur only.—Eastern Terminal Elvtr. Co., Ltd.

Ft. William, Ont.—A large Hess Drier for its new elvtr. has been ordered by the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. The Barnett-McQueen Construction Co. is now building the plant. The drier will be installed in a concrete building placed alongside the elvtr. A large supply bin will be built above the drier, and another large bin directly below, which will enable the operators to run the drier at night, without operating any machinery in the elvtr.

New Westminster, B. C.—To obtain taxation relief for new enterprises from the city of Vancouver, firms contemplating entering the trade are planning the construction of grain elvtrs. on the Fraser River here. (The Harbor Board Elvtrs. being in the name of the Dominion government are free from taxation.) Alternative proposals to construction outside the city limits are to the effect that the Harbor Board Elvtrs. should be taxed on the same basis as private firms, it being claimed that the present discrimination is unwarranted and is retarding development. Denials have been made to the effect that the Canadian National Railway will not build lines running into this city in the near future nor elvtrs. here.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs. Ltd., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. This company is a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., each director holding one share of the new stock; the balance held by the new company. The new company is empowered to build, purchase, acquire, hire, conduct, maintain, operate, lease or otherwise dispose of elvtrs. or warehouses, both public or private, for purposes of storing and handling grain and cereals of all kinds. The question of establishing a coarse grain pool in Saskatchewan is to be considered at a special meeting of the pool directors to be held here Feb. 26. Indications are that the movement will go through as the United Farmers of Manitoba in session at Brandon decided that that province would have a coarse grain pool this year if 5,000 contracts were obtained.

Ft. William, Ont.—Joseph Redden, 58, who in 1883 had his first experience in the grain business at the Horn, now the Gillespie, Elvtr., under the late M. Sellers, superintendent, which was the first grain house here, had a capacity of 100,000 bus. and was then considered the eighth wonder of the world, died of complicated pneumonia Feb. 15. It was here that Mr. Redden took part in the loading of steamer “Erin” with the first load of grain that ever left these ports. It was here that Mr. Redden sustained injuries from a fall and from which he never recovered. In 1896 when the Candian Pacific Railway opened Elvtr. “A” he went over there as foreman, weighman, and for many years in charge of the grain operations of the Ft. William elvtrs. He was a master of the transportation problem, both lake and rail; author of the famous “grain” speech tendered by J. J. Carrick, M. P., in the House of Commons, Ottawa. A student of figures and possessed of the ability to make the dry bones of statistics rattle and come to life, he became, during the last few years one of the recognized publicists of the head of the lakes. He is survived by four brothers and two sisters, all living in Port Arthur and engaged in the grain business.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Harbour Commissioners have under consideration some further addition to their Terminal Railway and they also contemplate the construction of one more jetty. A hospital elvtr. will not be erected by the Commissioners as they are not allowed to operate an elvtr. of this description under the Canada Grain Act.—W. G. Stickney, Acting Sec'y.

COLORADO

Limon, Colo.—In addition to the 15,000-bu. frame iron clad elvtr. reported completed for us in the last number of the Journal, we also completed a 24x130 ft. full concrete basement warehouse. This plant will be used as a transit point for beans as well as to handle local grain and beans. We will also carry a general line of feeds and flour. The elvtr. is equipped with 2 sets of elvtr. legs and 2 separate cleaners, one for grain and the other for beans; also an automatic hopper scale and a combination truck scale and dump.—The Robinson Grain Co., Colorado Springs.

IDAHO

Moscow, Ida.—H. H. Simpson is now mgr. of the Milwaukee Grain & Elvtr. Co. here.

Rathdrum, Ida.—Paid-up capital stock of the Rathdrum Grain & Supply Co. has of late been increased by the sale of \$4,600 of stock.

Hazelton, Ida.—F. A. Robinson, formerly connected with the Gooding Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Gooding, Ida., is now mgr. of the Deaver Mfg. Co.'s elvtr.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—I am contemplating the erection of a new plant with an elvtr. capacity of 25,000 bus.—Ralph E. Clapp, prop., Bonners Ferry Grain & Mfg. Co.

ILLINOIS

Meridan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has a new mgr.

Oneida, Ill.—A new mill will be erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—M. L. Vehon Co. has opened an office in the Granger building.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Leslie Markwalter is present mgr. of the Cissna Park Grain & Coal Co.

Warrensburg, Ill.—The business of the late C. H. Faith of C. H. Faith & Son has been sold.

New Canton, Ill.—A new sheller will be placed in the Heidloff & Rose warehouse this summer.

Astoria, Ill.—A. C. Rapp of Owaneco, has been appointed mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Service Co.

Latham, Ill.—C. C. Rader is the name of the mgr. of the two elvtrs. operated here by John F. Beall of Niantic.

Plano, Ill.—The Plano Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. contemplate the construction of a modern coal storage plant.

Stratford, Ill.—Edward Dusing just completed a 7,000 bu. elvtr. and feed grinding plant equipped with a Munson Attrition Mill.

Graymont, Ill.—The Graymont Co-op. Ass'n will build a concrete feed warehouse and will complete the installation of electric power this spring.

Cullom, Ill.—Bernard Sullivan has added 20,000 bus. storage to his elvtr., giving his house 50,000 bus. capacity. Geo. A. Saathoff did the work.

Highland, Ill.—N. L. Malan will be mgr. of the F. M. B. A. Elvtr. Co. after Mar. 1. Bert Gruenfelder resigned this position after four years' service.

Peoria, Ill.—The Jefferson Hotel has been chosen as the meeting place of the 32nd annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n on May 12th and 13th.

Heman (Warrensburg, p. o.), Ill.—C. P. Briggs has resigned as mgr. of the Heman Farmers Co-op. Co. The business is now being run by J. E. Brown, pres., and Ray McGrath, sec'y.

Mansfield, Ill.—I will be mgr. of the James Mahan Elvtr. just purchased by T. F. Grady of Farmer City. Immediate possession was given. Mr. Mahan will retire from business.—Jacob C. Schwartz.

Jones Ridge (Raddle p. o.), Ill.—R. C. Stone Engineering Co. has contracted to add 30,000 bus. storage to the Nanson Commission Co.'s elvtr. Work is now progressing and will be completed by Apr. 1.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has incorporated for \$30,000; incorporators, R. B. Orndorff, Harry M. Wood, Henry W. Pawson, Conrad W. Tammens, Patrick Murphy and W. H. Baldwin. The company has been in business since before 1903.

Colfax, Ill.—The court did not approve the sale of the properties of the defunct Colfax Grain Co. to E. S. Lyons, who was reported new owner in the last number of the Journal, consequently another sale will take place.—James Fielding, trustee.

Alta, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a 15,000-bu. cribbed iron clad elvtr. to replace the one burned on Jan. 2 of this year. Equipment will include a 10-h.p. engine, 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a Kewanee Truck Dump. Geo. A. Saathoff has the contract.

Champaign, Ill.—New members admitted to membership in the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n include: Hoopston Grain & Coal Co., Hoopston; B. W. Cunningham Grain Co., Piper City; R. J. Reid Grain Co., Ottawa; T. F. Grady, Farmer City; Cavanagh & Ray, Mendota; Hippen & Stevens, Forrest; Disoway & Decker, Milford; Otis J. Bear, Kempton; and James L. Bush, Tuscola.

Decatur, Ill.—Lloyd W. Snerly has been elected pres. and treas. of the Decatur Terminal Elvtr. Co., succeeding Robt. I. Hunt, resigned. When the re-organized company took possession of that plant a month ago, Mr. Hunt did not expect to long remain as the executive head of the business. W. H. Barnes continues as vice-pres. in charge of purchases and sales. Previous company plans will not be altered.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The fund for the Board of Trade's new home amounted to \$125,189.17 on Feb. 18.

A Board of Trade membership sold Feb. 11 at \$9,325 net to buyer, an advance of \$475 from the last previous sale.

The death of George Brenner, Jr., one of the older members of the Board of Trade and Swift & Co. representative, was announced Feb. 14.

Charles Buckler Slade, 66, for many years a representative of Chas. Counselman & Co. on the trading floor and a member of the Board of Trade for the past 33 yrs., died Feb. 15.

Robt. J. Henderson has been appointed to the post of Chief of Special Board of Trade Police, filling the vacancy made by the death of W. J. ("Butch") Dwyer. Mr. Henderson has been in the employ of the board for more than 32 years.

INDIANA

Corunna, Ind.—I have leased my elvtr. to Frank E. Bard.—J. H. Knauer.

Hobbs, Ind.—Improvements are being made on the Hobbs Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Muncie, Ind.—The Woodsbury-Elliott Grain & Seed Co. has moved to its new quarters.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Philip Kibler is in charge of the office just opened here by Lowell Hoit & Co.

Owensville, Ind.—Final certificate of dissolution has been filed by the Harmon-Wallace Mlg. Co.

Crown Point, Ind.—The E. K. Sowash grain elvtr. was pilfered recently and quite a loss sustained by the owner.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Samuel R. Grube, 91, connected with the grain and hay market here for 50 yrs., died Feb. 18.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Absalom Weever Mackey, 55, president and gen'l mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, died in Evansville, Ind., Feb. 11.

Portland, Ind.—C. A. White succeeds W. D. Yount as mgr. of the Cartwright & Headington Elvtr. Mr. Yount, mgr. for 3 yrs., will look after private interests.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The only grain dealer in the Indiana Senate, Rowland H. Hill of Carthage, has been confined to his hotel room for the past two weeks with mumps.

Burket, Ind.—The elvtr., equipment, office furniture, all stocks, etc., of the Burket Equity Union and the Burket Elvtr. are to be offered for sale by the receiver, William Shaffer, on Mar. 20, at 10 o'clock.

Summitville, Ind.—Improvements on the office of the Hinshaw Grain Co. have been completed. The installation of new grinding machinery and other equipment will complete the company's program of expansion.

Middlebury, Ind.—Ben Leer, who with Jacob Knepp sold the Middlebury Grain Co. to J. P. Lantz of Stryker, O., as was published in the last number of the Journal, will remain with Mr. Lantz for a short time. Mr. Knepp retired as soon as possession was given, Feb. 2.

Evansville, Ind.—Work has started on the concrete 354,000 bu. addition to the Igleheart Bros. Mlg. Co.'s grain elvtr. by the Polk-Genung-Polk Co., recipients of the contract for this improvement, consisting of 15 round 20 ft. bins and 12 interstice bins. Aug. 1 is the completion date.

Poneto, Ind.—The Poneto Grain Dealers Co., a concern recently incorporated for \$31,000, now operates the properties of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The private sale held this month by the dissolved concern netted \$31,000. Incorporators: J. U. Osborn, W. A. Huffman, E. N. Cassell, Edw. Terhune and J. F. Minnich.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Lindley senate farmers co-operative marketing bill is ready for the governor's signature, having been passed upon in both the senate and the house. This is the same as the Murden-Hull house bill. When this bill was transmitted to the senate by a clerical error the amendments were "lost." It was decided then to pass the senate bill with the amendment the house had adopted, and let the house then pass the bill, as amended.

Etna Green, Ind.—The newly incorporated Etna Lbr. & Elvtr. Co. succeeds the partnership of John W. Stackhouse, Wm. T. Hess, F. E. Melick, V. V. J. G., L. M. and R. M. Anglin in the Etna Lbr. & Mlg. Co. The \$90,000 firm took possession Feb. 16, however there was no material change in the management or ownership. The officers are: John W. Stackhouse, pres.; Wm. T. Hess, v-pres.; and Victor V. Anglin, sec'y-treas.—Etna Lbr. & Elvtr. Co.

IOWA

Leland, Ia.—Repairs will be made to the Leland Farmers Elvtr.

Earlham, Ia.—H. G. Fischer of Kinross is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Story City, Ia.—A new house will be built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. in the near future.

Fostoria, Ia.—The Fostoria Elvtr. Co. has re-incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000.

Independence, Ia.—Edw. McDonnell replaces W. H. Toomey as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elvtr.

Allendorf, Ia.—A meeting of farmers was held here Feb. 10 to consider the establishing of a farmers elvtr.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The James E. Bennett Grain Co. has moved its offices to the Shaner building. I. B. Hunt is mgr.

Gardner, Ia.—A 50-h.p. feed mill has been installed by the Gardner Roller Mill. Its capacity is 8-tons of ground feed hourly.

Shellsburg, Ia.—Homer Sheeley has been elected mgr. of the grain and coal dept. of the Shellsburg Grain & Lbr. Co., to succeed Joseph Alden, resigned.

Clarksville, Ia.—A disastrous fire was narrowly averted at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. recently when a motor burned out and set fire to surrounding timber.

Ross, Ia.—Rumors have been published to the effect that the Ross Grain Co., operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., anticipated closing its plant this month.

Onawa, Ia.—A new 75-bbl. flouring mill is to be built by L. C. Roush, tho on a different site than that of his mill reported burned in the Jan. 25 number of the Journal.

Fairfax, Ia.—The plant, equipment, personal property and assets belonging to the Farmers Grain Co. are to be sold. Bids on same must reach there on or before Feb. 28. J. T. Flaherty is sec'y.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Work began Feb. 16 on the 800,000 bu. annex to the Rock Island elvtr. here. The plant now has a capacity of 200,000 bus. and is operated under lease by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. Conrad Johnson is supt.

Sioux City, Ia.—A proposal to change the par value of stock from \$100 to \$50 a share is contained in one of the proposed amendments to be considered by the stockholders of the Terminal Grain Corp. at a special meeting Feb. 25.

Williams, Ia.—A motor located in the cupola at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new elvtr. caught fire and became totally destroyed. Several inches of cement on the floor, walls and ceiling of the motor room prevented the blaze from spreading.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. H. Bartz, 28, who has been in charge of the cash department of Harper & Son, died of appendicitis and was buried Feb. 13. Up to the present time no arrangements as to his successor have been made.—R. W. Harper.

Arcadia, Ia.—We have about finished wrecking the old house which we replaced during the latter half of last year with a new 15,000 bu. elvtr. We have just declared a 6% dividend and I have been re-elected mgr. for another year.—L. C. Harris, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Duncombe, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. let contract Feb. 21 to T. E. Ibberson Co. for a new 40,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. to be equipped with all modern machinery, including 3,000 bu. per hour latest type self compensating Richardson Automatic Grain Scale.

Le Mars, Ia.—At an organization meeting of the Plymouth county co-op. elvtr. men Jan. 29-30, a comparison of the volume of grain business, volume of side lines, interest rates, expense, gross margin, and other factors of management, was made. The organization was perfected the following Friday.

KANSAS CORN

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Payne, Ia.—Fire completely destroyed the Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co.'s elvtr. at a loss of \$14,000, with 800 bus. of oats, 700 bus. wheat and 200 bus. of corn. Partly insured. A lantern used while cleaning out one of the bins is credited with having started the blaze.

Traer, Ia.—The directors of the Farmers Co-op. Co. recently decided to attempt a re-organization of the corporation. The capital stock of the new concern will be \$20,000. The buildings, equipment and stock of the old Farmers Co-op. Co. will be purchased from the receiver, H. J. Ferguson, for \$12,644.50.

Fontanelle, Ia.—C. H. McDermott, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., resigned therefrom effective Mar. 1. He will not re-engage in the grain business for the time being. Because of the shortage of corn and other crops the elvtr. has not done a normal amount of business and the directors found it necessary to cut the wages of their employees temporarily.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet here Feb. 25-8.

Timken, Kan.—A new platform has been placed on the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's scale.

Mulvane, Kan.—The Mulvane Co-op. Union is installing a new feed grinder.—J. R. Haley, mgr.

Council, Kan.—W. H. White bid in the Bernbeck elvtr. at sheriff's sale for judgment and costs, \$3,581.47.

Winona, Kan.—After many years in the grain business, F. C. Wegener, 54, died at Great Bend, Kan., recently.

De Soto, Kan.—The H. Dicken and C. W. Morse 10,000 bu. elvtr. is now in operation. It is known as the De Soto Elvtr. Co.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—The alfalfa mill here has been purchased by Percy Burnett, mgr. of the Kansas Flour Mills Elvtr. Co.

Halstead, Kan.—Plants of the Midland Flour Mfg. Co. at Newton, here and at Blackwell, Okla., are to receive various improvements.

Canton, Kan.—The directors of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. are considering the installation of an oil station in the near future.

Paxico, Kan.—The J. H. Dougan & Son elvtr. will be rebuilt out of re-enforced concrete. Their old house went up in smoke Jan. 29.

Marietta, Kan.—While a new elvtr. is under construction for the Marietta Stock & Grain Co. they are using old elvtr. "A" for present business.

Wheeler, Kan.—Paul Barnhouse took immediate possession of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks elvtr. which he purchased from his employing company.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at this city May 21 and 22 with headquarters at the Broadway Hotel.

Salina, Kan.—An overheated motor caused a flame in the cupola of the L. O. Baber Elvtr. causing slight damage Feb. 9. With chemicals the fire was checked.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wenzel Grain & Feed Co. has been expelled from membership in the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for refusal to pay an arbitration award.

Harper, Kan.—The Harper mill has been taken over by A. C. Reynolds and C. A. Jordan of the St. John mill & elvtr. The plant will be placed in prime condition.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Flour Mills Co. is going to build approximately 200,000 bus. of wheat storage. Drawings and specifications are being prepared by Horner & Wyatt.

Gerardy (Hanover p. o.), Kan.—Ruhe Cole has resigned as mgr. of the Gerardy Grain & L. S. Ass'n to accept the managership of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Mt. Clare, Neb.

Silica, Kan.—A motor replaces a gasoline engine now at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co. is considering increasing its grain storage capacity at its plants here, at Enterprise, Kan., and Alva, Okla. The increase will total close to a million bus.

Oakley, Kan.—Robbers entered the office of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elvtr. by breaking the glass in the window. Checks and papers were found covering the floor and a money bag with \$2 inside was found missing.

Baldwin, Kan.—The Douglas County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is contemplating increasing its capital stock by \$10,000 in preferred stock to bear 7%. In September of last year a decrease was reported contemplated.

Junction City, Kan.—A mixed feed plant is under construction by the Star Engineering Co. for Tyler & Co. It will contain small overhead retail bins, a hammer type mill, a 3 pair high roller mill, 3 elvtr. legs, cracked corn grader and separator, with 100 ft. run of spiral conveyor to draw material from the main elvtr. to the mixing plant.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—Eugene S. W. Cross, mgr. of the Cross Grain Co., new owners of the Shellbarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here, will take personal charge of the properties Mar. 1. Possession, however, was to have been given this month. General improvements will be made to the acquired plant. Arthur Bacon has been the mgr. heretofore.

Galva, Kan.—We are going to install a truck dump about Mar. 1. An amendment has been made to our old charter supplying the word "co-operative," hence from now on the company will be known as the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. The Galva Mfg. Co. has discontinued operating its mill and elvtr. here.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Topeka, Kan.—Grain elevator operators in Kansas are urged to write their representatives and senators in the state legislature requesting them to vote for House Bill No. 179 striking out of the grain storage law all reference to local public elvtrs. As pretending to regulate local country elvtrs. the law is worthless and cumbersome and should be repealed.

Topeka, Kan.—An act relating to the salaries of officers of the grain inspection dept., providing a revolving fund for such dept., and appropriating certain fees to such fund, amending and repealing sections 75-1706 and 75-1707, is before the Kansas legislature just now. It reads, "Be it enacted that sec. 75-1706 of the revised statutes of 1923 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 75-1706. The chief inspector shall receive an annual salary of \$4,000 and all actual and necessary traveling expenses when actually employed in performing his duties under the provisions of this act. The first ass't grain inspector shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed \$3,000. The other officers of the dept., to be appointed by the governor on recommendation of the chief inspector, for a term of two years from July 1st of each biennium, may be discharged by the chief inspector when ever he deems it advisable for the best interests of the state. Their salaries shall be fixed by the chief inspector at an amount not to exceed \$2,400 per yr. There is hereby created in the state treasury a fund to be known as the state grain inspection dept. revolving fund, . . . etc." The state has never been called upon to appropriate a single dollar for the maintenance of this dept. since 1911. Minnesota pays a salary to their chief grain inspector of \$7,500 per annum; Missouri, \$4,500 per annum; Illinois, \$5,000 per annum. In his bulletin to the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sec'y E. J. Smiley says "It may surprise you to know that not one of the inspectors appointed since the federal standards were adopted was able to secure a license entitling him to the inspection of grain under the federal standards in interstate trade."

Topeka, Kan.—A bill relating to the fees of the grain inspection dept., amending Sec. 34-103 of the revised statutes of 1923, and repealing said original section, is before the present session of the Kansas legislature and grain elvtr. operator's support is enlisted. It reads: "Be it enacted that Sec. 34-103 of the revised statutes of 1923 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 34-103. That the fees for inspection or sampling each car load, and moisture tests, one dollar; for inspecting each wagon or cart load, ten cents; for weighing in or out of elvtrs. or warehouses, one dollar per car; duplicate certificates ordered after service is performed, ten cents; extra moisture tests, twenty-five cents; extra samples, twenty-five cents; Provided, when there has been accumulated in the revolving fund, from the fees provided for by this section, the sum of \$80,000, then the fee for inspecting or sampling each car load, moisture tests, and the fee for weighing in or out of elvtrs. or warehouses shall be reduced to sixty cents per car, and shall remain at sixty cents a car until a surplus in the revolving fund shall be reduced to or below \$40,000, then the fees shall revert to one dollar per car." There will never at any time be an excess of \$80,000 in this fund, and as a result the temptation of the ways and means committee to re-appropriate all the unexpended balances at the end of every biennium period will not be so alluring.

KENTUCKY

Perryville, Ky.—A 50-h.p. motor has been installed by the Southern Star Roller Mills.

Olive Hill, Ky.—Fire completely destroyed the Olive Hill Mfg. Co.'s plant recently at a loss of \$10,000. F. R. Fultz is owner.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—W. H. Strube now has charge of the business into which he was just taken as a partner. The company does a general merchandise and grain brokerage business.—Lawhon Strube Co.

Cedar Grove, La.—Contract has been let for a grain and mill elvtr. plant for the Marshall Elvtr. & Mfg. Co. and work is under way. The concrete plant is to be completed by May, will include eight 20x80 ft. grain tanks in addition to the plant proper, and will have 200,000 bus. daily capacity. It will be known as the Shreveport Mill & Elvtr. Co. Frank Davis, general mgr. of the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co., Marshall, Texas, will be general mgr. of this mill as well, while L. B. Finley will have charge of this branch. Engineers of the Kansas City Southern R. R. will have partial charge of the construction of the plant.

MARYLAND

Ellicott City, Md.—The operators of the Patapsco Mills, the C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co., Inc., have commenced liquidating. The milling plant was turned over to the bondholders this week, which included a 100,000 bu. elvtr. here and another elvtr. at Woodbine, Md.

MICHIGAN

East LeRoy, Mich.—Fire destroyed the elvtr. of W. H. Nelson recently.

Lansing, Mich.—A hot bearing on a double horizontal scourer in the mill of the Thoman Mfg. Co. was the cause of a small loss recently.

Breckenridge, Mich.—J. M. Isgrig of Ithaca, is present resident mgr. of the Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co., succeeding Wm. Bradford, who because of poor health was unable to continue with the work.

Elba, Mich.—Thieves broke into the Elba Elvtr. and took 14 bags of beans recently, worth \$75. No trace of the intruders has been found, nor was any clue left. John S. and Harold Smith of Lapeer own and operate the plant.

Sturgis, Mich.—Thieves got only \$2.49 for their trouble when they entered the offices of the Sturgis Grain Co. recently.

Owosso, Mich.—L. C. Sly is organizing a new firm to rebuild the Isbell Bean Elvtr. here which was destroyed Jan. 27. One-third of the capital stock of \$35,000 has been pledged. W. H. Edgar & Son, Detroit, were the \$75,000 losers in the fire reported in the last number of the Journal.

Lum, Mich.—Daniel Merrill, a banker of Mariette, bid \$1,188.23 for the elvtr. of the Lum Exchange at public auction recently. Mr. Merrill's bid was to protect his own interests. The property was owned by the Port Huron Grain Co. and had to be sold to realize on a chattel mortgage.

MINNESOTA

Brownsville, Minn.—A new elvtr. will be built here by N. Blissen and F. W. Bullman, grain dealers.

Barnum, Minn.—The grain storage space of the Farmers Co-op. Co. will probably be increased this year.

Dent, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Dent Farmers Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Feb. 3; loss \$200.

Detroit, Minn.—Geo. Reichert and Frank L. Caye will engage in the grain and seed business here as Reichert & Caye.

Welcome, Minn.—Chas. Swift is mgr. for the Welcome Farmers Elvtr. Co. The company's charter has just been renewed.

Woodstock, Minn.—A defective chimney is blamed for the blaze that slightly damaged the John Hoog Elvtr. Feb. 13.

Waseca, Minn.—Two new Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engines, one 4-h.p., the other 6-h.p., have been installed by the Claro Mlg. Co.

Marshall, Minn.—G. E. Giels and D. M. Cruickshanks bought the elvtr. and mill here formerly operated by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Pliny E. Cooper, 54, v-pres. and treas. of the Grain Growers Grain Co., died after two weeks illness at his home here Feb. 9.

Traverse, (St. Peter, p. o.), Minn.—Plans for the erection of a new \$12,000 elvtr. of twice the size of the present plant are again being considered by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A similar report was published in March of last year.

Vesta, Minn.—The Vesta Grain & Fuel Co. has just finished siding its elvtr. with corrugated sheet steel which adds greatly to the safety and appearance of the house. A truck dump will be installed in the spring.—R. Crooks, p. o. box 175.

Houston, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Co. have incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000; incorporators, D. A. Tiffany, B. E. Lilly, A. G. Dyer, A. J. Anderson. Mr. Tiffany of Money Creek, bought in the elvtr. of the Houston Farmers Co-op. Co. at auction last August.

Chokio, Minn.—A kerosene soaked sack in the leg was found at the base of the fire threatening the Eddy Independent Elvtr. recently. By means of an outside stairway the cupola was reached and the fire extinguished before much damage to the building was done; grain, however, was drenched.

Worthington, Minn.—The elvtrs. and business of the Humiston & St. John Co. at Org and this point have been purchased from the receiver, Frank E. Crandall, by the St. John Seed Co. Articles of incorporation have been filed by the new company. Directors are John G. Dill, Sr., W. B. Webb and R. E. Jones of Wabasha, Minn., and C. H. and B. P. St. John of Worthington. Paid up capital is \$32,000, authorized \$100,000. The company's new 16x56 ft. full basement addition to accommodate new feeding and grinding equipment is nearing completion.—B. P. St. John, mgr. St. John Seed Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Wernli & Co. has opened offices here and at Duluth. Mr. Wernli is mgr. of this office. The newly incorporated concern has secured membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and will do a general grain commission and export business, specializing in the export of barley and durum wheat. H. A. Wernli is pres., Robt. L. Mayer is v-pres.-treas., and Fred L. Mayer is sec'y.

MISSOURI

Centralia, Mo.—A grain and feed business has been undertaken by J. F. Humphrey.

Republic, Mo.—The Myers Mlg. Co.'s "Republic Custom Mill" has been purchased by the Billings Mlg. Co.

Ash Grove, Mo.—A Springfield syndicate has purchased the Ash Grove Flouring Mills of G. W. Wilson of Everton.—PJP.

Center, Mo.—Jas. Smith has returned as mgr. of the Center Elvtr. & Merc. Co. He left three months ago to accept a position in the bank.

Lamar, Mo.—The Lamar Grain Shipping Ass'n, a branch of the Barton County Farmers Ass'n, has leased the Egger Elvtr. for 1 yr.—R. M. Wood, sec'y.

Norborne, Mo.—The defunct Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s properties are to be disposed of at some future date. The matter is still in the hands of the federal bankruptcy court.

Troy, Mo.—Our newly incorporated company is to be known as the Troy Mills, Inc. The mill itself has been in operation for the past 35 yrs. F. H. Hanni is pres. and H. M. Maire sec'y-treas.—Troy Mills, Inc.

Concordia, Mo.—I have bought my father's half interest in the elvtrs. and yards here and at Aullville, Mo., and in the future will operate these places of business under personal name.—Geo. A. Klingenberg. (Formerly J. S. Klingenberg & Son.)

Seneca, Mo.—H. H. Mace of Joplin is expected to open and operate the two mills here following the settlement out of court with five insurance companies of a \$35,000 claim on his elvtr. that burned over a year ago. Four of the insuring companies were willing to pay, but the fifth heretofore stood against settlement.

Jasper, Mo.—Fred I. Schooler, former elvtr. and grain man here, was up for trial on four counts. He is charged with embezzling wheat stored with him. Early in April of last year he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and a trustee was appointed. The following August he was arrested in New Mexico and returned to this state.

Malden, Mo.—Joe Scales was badly burned when he threw some gasoline on smoldering coals in a stove at the Southwest Missouri Grain Co.'s office. Following the act there was a boom and a flash, and the next instant his clothes were on fire. He made a dash for out of doors, and once outside he started to run; coming to a pile of cobs and shucks he laid down and rolled in them in an effort to smother the flames. Failing in this he continued his flight but was overtaken by two Frisco brakemen who happened to be near and realized his plight. Holding him the railroad men disrobed him and smothered the blaze, thereby saving Scales' life. The fire in the office was checked in time to prevent serious damage.—PJP.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Joseph M. Jones has been appointed trustee by the creditors of the Atlas Cereal Co.

Additional storage is being considered for the Washburn-Crosby Co.'s plant here. Over a million bus. were added in 1924.

Kenneth G. Irons has become associated with C. K. Davis in the grain futures brokerage business. Mr. Irons was formerly connected with the Norris Grain Co. and Mr. Davis of late severed business relationship with the Hodgson-Davis Grain Co.

Owing to ill health, W. H. Frazell, Jr., has resigned as ass't sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade effective Mar. 1. C. W. Pershing will at that time succeed Mr. Frazell, Jr.

Chas. W. Lonsdale and F. C. Vincent of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., have purchased half of the stock of the Shields estate in the company. This gives them controlling interest. The former is pres. and Mr. Vincent is v-pres. of the \$350,000 firm.

The membership of Harry L. Winters has been purchased by Max R. Orthwein of St. Louis. With Ralph Orthwein and George Haynes the brokerage business of Orthwein & Haynes Inc., has been chartered. In addition to the price of \$9,250, the transfer fee of \$500 was paid for the membership. Mr. Winters retired when Thompson & McKinnon closed their local office.

MONTANA

Hardin, Mont.—We are going to paint our elvtr. and coal sheds.—Hardin Grain & Fuel Co.

Melville, Mont.—The Melville Mlg. Co. is not in operation at the present time and there are no other elvtrs. here.—Melville Commercial Co.

Stanford, Mont.—A 30,000-bu. elvtr. will be started for the Stanford Mlg. Co. as soon as weather permits.

Bozeman, Mont.—James Petronck, millwright in the cereal mill of the Montana Flour Mills Co., recently caught his clothing on a swiftly moving belt, was thrown over the shafting and killed outright.

Absarokee, Mont.—G. W. Potts has leased the elvtr. here formerly operated by the United States Elvtr. Co., though closed for the past several years. As this point is 14 miles from a railroad Mr. Potts will put on a truck between here and Columbus. An up-to-date feed grinding dept. will be added.

NEBRASKA

Wolbach, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has disposed of its retail store.

Trenton, Neb.—The installation of a 50-bbl. flour mill unit is under consideration by the Equity Union.

Foster, Neb.—Albert Gregerson, Jr., is new proprietor of the W. M. Reikofski elvtr., having taken possession Feb. 1.

Wauneta, Neb.—A 25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine is being installed to operate the new flour mill installed here.

Omaha, Neb.—Officers were chosen at the annual election of the Omaha Grain Club at a banquet held at the Hotel Fontenelle Feb. 24.

Omaha, Neb.—Earl A. Beardsley is now connected with the M. C. Peters Mill Co. He formerly was associated with Merriam & Millard Co.

Mt. Clare, Neb.—Ruhe Cole has just accepted the position of mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. He resigned from a similar position at Gerardy, Kan.

Bruning, Neb.—Immediate possession was given the Farmers Grain Co. when they purchased the B. Koehler Grain Co.'s interests for a reported consideration of \$5,000.

Superior, Neb.—Scoular Bishop Co. has leased the concrete elvtr. and feed mill of the Superior Terminal Elvtr. Co. and Frank Saums will be in charge of the plant.

Omaha, Neb.—Nate Oleson has succeeded his late brother, William, as mgr. here for Logan & Bryan. William Oleson, 50, had been connected with this office for two decades.

Bertrand, Neb.—The East Elvtr. of the Johnson Grain Co. has been purchased by S. Genho of Holdrege. The disposing company still maintains a mill located in the town of the purchaser.

Northport, Neb.—Work on the Dunlap & Dove elvtr. is progressing rapidly.

Crete, Neb.—The name of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, reported sold at auction to McPherson & Co. in the Nov. 25 number of the Journal, is now the Blue Valley Grain Co.—B. V. G. Co.

Spring Ranch, Neb.—Bert C. Smith, mgr. of the Spring Ranch Grain & Sply. Co.'s elvtr. here, disappeared from his home recently. Fear is expressed for his whereabouts. The office accounts are O. K.—PJP.

Dalton, Neb.—The 80,000 bu. elvtr., track-age and business of the Dalton Trading Co. has been taken over from the bank by the Dalton Co-op. Society. Report of the sheriff's sale appeared in the Nov. 25 number of the Journal.

Venango, Neb.—The Goff-Beach Grain Co.'s elvtr., locally known as the Central Elvtr., was destroyed by fire caused from a hot box in the pit boot. The old house held only 200 bus. of grain at the time and was insured for \$3,500. Geo. Wolfe is the mgr.

Crete, Neb.—We have just completed a 25,000-bu. capacity "balloon" constructed addition between our concrete tanks and old cribbed elvtr. Are also taking out chain drives and installing internal gear drives. Installing a new car puller also of about 25 cars capacity.—The Crete Mills.

Ewing, Neb.—Charged with setting fire to the Ewing Roller Mills, also known as the McAvoy Flour Mills, presumably because his parents held a mortgage on the \$15,000 property which was covered with only \$9,000 insurance, C. E. Peterson has been arrested. The two owners were out of town when the fire occurred, Jan. 13.

NEW ENGLAND

Bakerville, Conn.—Fred Minnery has entered the grain and feed business.

North Adams, Mass.—M. Sokolove & Co. has removed its grain business to more commodious quarters.—S. S.

Newton Highlands, Mass.—Henry W. Crowell, 51, proprietor of the grain and hay business known as the Highland Mills, died Feb. 19.

Ware, Mass.—B. Chapin Snow, 83, engaged in the grain and milling business for 57 yrs., died at his home Feb. 6. He was the founder of the mill now located here.—S. S.

Providence, R. I.—The Eagle Grain Co., Inc. has been chartered with a capital stock of \$25,000; incorporators, Joseph Sabatino, Michael A. Lubrano and Benjamin Cianciarulo.—S.S.

East Haddam, Conn.—Morris Levine, who recently purchased the grain and ice business of W. W. Gates, has taken charge of the business. Mr. Levine was formerly in similar business in Elizabeth, N. J.—S.S.

Boston, Mass.—S. G. Thomas of Utica, N. Y., was chief speaker at the February meeting of the Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n of Boston in the Chamber of Commerce. "Can the Grain Business be Conducted by Retailers on a Cash Basis," was the subject of Mr. Thomas' address. He said the retailers are obliged to pay cash for their purchases, but as the business is now organized they are extending liberal credit. Mr. Thomas suggested as a remedy that some uniform scheme of credit be adopted which will benefit the retailers and do away with some of the sacrifices now necessary to handle accounts. V. T. McLaughlin of Roxbury, Mass. presided at the meeting.—S. S.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co. now has a 60-carload two-story warehouse for the storage of feeds and flour.

Mosquero, N. M.—Bernstorf & Reynolds have succeeded to the grain business of the Wilson Co. Ira Bernstorf was formerly in the grain business at Roy, while J. H. Reynolds has heretofore been mgr. for the Wilson Co.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Unconfirmed reports state that the Standard Mlg. Co. will build a \$5,000,000 grain elvtr. in the outer harbor here.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Plans for the superstructure of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Grain Co.'s 1,100,000 bu. terminal will be ready Mar. 1; bids asked will be called in 30 days.

Albany, N. Y.—Six bills providing for amendments to the penal law to render more easy the prosecution and conviction of "bucket-shop" proprietors were introduced Feb. 11 by Senator James J. Walker.

Oakwood, N. Y.—The Shoemaker Co. mediates installing a modern truck dump scale in its grain elvtr. as soon as Spring opens and operations are practicable, thus making a chain of four loading points surrounding Auburn.—E. W. Cady, Cady & Co., Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Harry R. Proctor has severed his partnership relations with Robt. G. Brandt & Co., grain merchants.

James E. Harvey of Stonaker & Harvey, grain merchants of Jamestown, has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Thomas T. Malloch has returned to the floor after an extended honeymoon. He represents MacWatty & Flahive as grain broker representative.

Jacob Ostrowsky, Grain Marketing Co.'s representative in the cash grain side of the Produce Exchange, has returned from the West Indies where he spent his honeymoon.

New York City.—The dissolved firm of Crofton & Guild was a co-partnership between Henry Guild and Charles Crofton, both being equal partners rather than Mr. Crofton its head.

Henry S. Johnson has been re-elected a member of the Produce Exchange to represent the grain exporting house of Earle & Stoddard, Inc. In the past he has represented Sanday & Co., grain exporters of London and New York.

E. S. Galloway, who resigned his membership in the Produce Exchange last October and went to Vancouver, B. C., to manage the export dept of Spillers Mlg. & Associate Industries, Ltd., of London, has returned to represent the same concern here.

The affairs of Blake, Dobbs & Co. have been straightened and the members of the firm have returned to the floor. The firm failed in November, having liabilities of \$1,500,000. Chas. H. Robinson has resigned as director and sec'y of the reorganized company, known as Blake, Dobbs Co., Inc.

Robert B. Gentles has become associated with Bernard V. McKinney in the grain brokerage business. The former will represent Mr. McKinney on the floor of the Produce Exchange. A partnership between Mr. McKinney and Cecil W. Wilson, known as McKinney & Wilson, was dissolved last August.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bottineau, N. D.—J. H. Schreiner sold his elvtr. to Carl Gorder, elvtr. operator at Crosby, possession Apr. 1.

Kintyre, N. D.—The Kintyre Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will spend \$12,000 in improving and enlarging its plant and properties.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenias Seed & Grain Co. is running its cleaning plant 24 hours a day in preparing seed stocks for market.

Lostwood, N. D.—The directors of the newly organized Lostwood Farmers Elvtr. Co. are now taking steps to have a new and up-to-date elvtr. built.

Stanley, N. D.—The advisability of forming a Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the rebuilding of an elvtr. on the site of the one lost by a similar organization in July of 1917 was discussed at a meeting of farmers here Feb. 14.

McClusky, N. D.—Otto L. Schulz has formed a partnership with Paul Raugust and has taken over the Gackle elvtrs. from the estate. Mr. Schulz and the late Mr. Gackle were in partnership on the same houses. The new firm will be known as the Schulz Grain Co. A similar arrangement was closed between Mr. Schulz and David Raugust at Harvey, N. D., though the partnership feature of the Schulz Grain Co. at this latter point was not announced at the same time as the change in name and Mr. D. Raugust's connections therewith, which was published in the Oct. 25 number of the Journal.

Bismarck, N. D.—The mill and elvtr. legislative program of Gov. A. G. Sorlie embraces 3 measures, and he is insisting upon passage of such legislation by the legislature. The program includes: Mill and elvtr. re-enacting bill, which abolishes the board of managers for the Grand Forks mill and elvtr.; law to place state warehouse receipt, particularly as it would affect the mill and elvtr. at Grand Forks, on a parity with the federal warehouse license; and lastly, measure creating terminal market at Grand Forks, designed to permit the state railroad commission to make freight rates based upon terminal markets, permitting state elvtr. to mix various grades of wheat to consistency desired by millers and sell it from Grand Forks elvtr.

Forbes, N. D.—An early morning fire Friday, Feb. 13, consumed all the combustible material in the 50,000 bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. of the Forbes Equity Exchange. The blaze presumably originated in a small motor which drove the feed leg, or a hot bearing in the feed grinder. Two wooden bins in the feed department on the first floor, wood leg casings, and a short wood feed leg fed the flames. An open window in the cupola created such a strong draft as to communicate fire to the top story where both motors were badly damaged. The opening of a bin containing flax resulted in the loss of considerable seed. Grain in the concrete bins was otherwise unharmed. The machinery replacement alone is placed at \$4,000. The Hickok Construction Co. has the contract to repair and re-equip and the house is expected to be in operation shortly.

OHIO

Oldtown, (Xenia, p. o.), O.—Fire severely damaged the elvtr. of the DeWine Mlg. Co. Feb. 16.

Kingman, O.—A chokeup in an attrition mill in the elvtr. of H. W. Smith & Co. resulted in a small fire loss recently.

Lebanon, O.—C. C. Schleintz is soon to retire after 3 yrs. as mgr. of the Lebanon Farmers Co-op. Co.'s mill and elvtr.

Bradford, O.—Have sold out elvtr. here, effective Mar. 1, when S. L. W. Loxley takes possession.—W. D. Wilson & Co.

West Jefferson, O.—The Ed. Weinsheimer flour mill has been taken over by the West Jefferson Elvtr. Co. preparatory to its purchase.

Edgerton, O.—Two bins have been added to the Edgerton elvtr., owned by Smith & Grundy, who are undertaking a program of improvement.

Polk, O.—Joseph Bryan, formerly mgr. of the Polk Elvtr. Co. and previously connected with the Ashland City Mills, has purchased the elvtr. of the former company.

Xenia, O.—The fire loss suffered by the Ervin Mlg. Co. is placed at \$16,000, 50% covered by insurance. The blaze, thought to be of incendiary origin, started in the hay section of the plant.

Sugar Creek, O.—An overheated bearing on a receiving separator in the mill of the Sugar Creek Mlg. Co. did slight fire damage Feb. 5. The company operates a small elvtr.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet in a two-day session at the Boody House sometime during the latter part of the month. Chas. Latshaw of Defiance, O., is sec'y of that organization.

Toledo, O.—John C. Husted has resigned his connections with C. A. King & Co. where he has been associated since 1903. Since the death of Frank I. King, Mr. Husted has been the author of the firm's market letter.

Cincinnati, O.—Henry W. Brown has been taken from the Christ Hospital, where he has been confined for the past eight weeks, to his home in Hamilton, O. He has been suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Cincinnati, O.—Fred L. Watkins, recently re-elected pres. of the Hay & Grain Exchange, has appointed E. B. Terrill chairman of the grain inspection com'te. Others on this com'te are A. Bender, John H. Dorsel, Walter O'Connell, August Ferger and W. G. Stueve.

Youngstown, O.—The \$175,000 loss suffered by the Albert H. Buehrle Co., when its four story solid brick elvtr. was gutted by fire, will be replaced at once. The fire, which occurred two months ago, was directly due to the ignition of dust by a hot box at a time when a very dusty car of shelled corn had been unloaded.

Toledo, O.—Raymond P. Lipe, founder of the concern bearing his name, is liquidating his assets preparatory to retiring from the grain and hay business Mar. 1 and the spending of next summer traveling in Europe. The company operated an elvtr. at Bryan and a warehouse here. Louis Schuster and Arthur Cumerow will join C. A. King & Co., which firm, it is understood, will be managed by the personnel of the Raymond P. Lipe Co. Mr. Lipe has been financially interested therein since the death of Frank I. King.

OKLAHOMA

Buffalo, Okla.—Improvements will be made on the Buffalo Farmers elvtr. before the rush season begins.

Altus, Okla.—Another large warehouse is contemplated by the Cox-Henry Grain Co. J. J. Salwalchter is local mgr.

Covington, Okla.—For non-payment of a corporation license tax the charter of the Covington Mlg. Co. has been forfeited.

Alva, Okla.—Additional grain storage capacity is contemplated by the Kansas Flour Mills Co. operating here as Alva Roller Mills.

Mulhall, Okla.—The Mulhall Co-op. Grain Co. has let contract to the Star Engineering Co. for the rebuilding of its burned elvtr.

Newkirk, Okla.—The Perry Mlg. Co. will close its elvtr. for the season and J. L. Robinson, mgr., has become mgr. of the Arkansas City Mlg. Co.

Kingfisher, Okla.—In addition to the 50,000-bu. iron clad elvtr. well under way for the W. B. Johnson Grain Co. of Enid, a warehouse has been re-conditioned and moved to the site of the old mill foundation.

Hinton, Okla.—Fire, which originated in the garage of the Zobisch Grain Co. the first part of this month when coal oil became ignited by a lantern, communicated to an adjoining warehouse. The loss was small.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Acme Mlg. Co. has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for the erection of additional elvtr. capacity of approximately 200,000 bus., work to commence early next month.

Oklahoma, City, Okla.—Oklahoma employers are opposed to the enactment of House Bill 183 raising the compensation insurance maximum from \$18 to \$40 per week, to persons injured. The change would place an unreasonable burden on industry.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Midland Flour Mlg. Co. will improve its plant here.

Wakita, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by the Deer Creek Elvtr. Co., Deer Creek, Okla. Several plants in this section of the state have of late come under the control of the latter company in its expansion program.

Lockridge, Okla.—Due to the fact that the El Reno & Western Ry. is out of commission and will not likely be put in operation again, the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. is forced to use trucks to haul grain from its elvtr. here, at Piedmont and Richland, to Cashion.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—An appropriation of \$350,000 is provided in a bill, S. B. 217, to make a valuation of the property of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., in the state of Oklahoma, as a basis on which to demand a reduction in rates, if the audit shows that the charges yield an excessive profit.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The affairs of this office of Mitsui & Co. are now in charge of I. Kaneko who succeeds M. Karnishi. The latter leaves for the Seattle office.

Imbler, Ore.—The Imbler Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$16,000 by James McKinnie, H. H. Huron and Otis C. Bushanan, to contract for, lease, rent and buy elvtrs. and warehouses.

Portland, Ore.—The interests of John Mikkelsen in the Mikkelsen Grain Co. now belong to John Cameron of the Cameron-Yenney Grain Co. of Walla Walla, Wash. S. E. Mikkelsen will manage the business with headquarters here. Heretofore the latter has been local mgr. for the purchased company. John Mikkelsen will leave Seattle for an extended trip to the east. J. Heffernon will succeed him as mgr. of the Seattle office. The Portland office has moved to larger quarters in the Board of Trade Building.

Portland, Ore.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. has sent a check for \$31,934.05 to the Washington dept. of Public Works in compliance with the order therefrom to refund to grain growers in the south of Snake River territory in Washington, alleged overcharges collected on grain stored or handled during the years 1922-23-24. The sum will be distributed to the grain growers by the dept. as soon as the company's figures can be checked and the amounts due each grower verified, however, the dept. deducts 10% to cover its expense in handling the case.

PENNSYLVANIA

Conneaut, Pa.—Half interest in the Geo. Wright mill has been purchased by Clifford Dickey.

Mt. Morris, Pa.—The Mt. Morris Flour Mill was recently destroyed by fire. It was owned by B. F. Mosland and D. R. Lewellen.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Vermillion, S. D.—Andrew E. Lee will have his plant equipped with lightning protection.

Florence, S. D.—The Florence Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let contract to have its plant equipped with lightning protection.

Eureka, S. D.—Ed. Bohle has sold his elvtr. here to Jacob and Christian Fichtner. J. Fichtner operates two elvtrs. at Lehr, N. D., while the other purchaser has been mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. here.

Hazleton Siding, (Meckling p. o.), S. D.—Backfire from a distillate burning engine, destroyed the Steele Investment Co.'s elvtr. Feb. 2, with 30,000 bus. of corn, 4,000 bus. of oats, 40 tons of stacked rye, 45 tons of stacked alfalfa, a feed mill and a warehouse. Loss, \$60,000; partly insured.

Yale, S. D.—We have recently added a feed and flour dept. to our regular grain and coal business and will specialize in feeds of every description. Our large new moisture-proof warehouse annex, which was just completed, gives us ample storage facilities for this new dept.—C. W. Lemke, mgr., Sheldon F. Reese Elvtrs.

Castlewood, S. D.—John E. Davis has lost his suit against the Farmers Grain & Produce Co. for damages for malicious prosecution, the Supreme Court on Dec. 31 having denied him a rehearing. Davis was mgr. of the business from July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1918, but quit and started in the grain business on his own account in the same town. The company charged that he had fraudulently converted to his own use \$6,435, but on trial he was exonerated, being only indebted to the company \$378.02, due to the method of bookkeeping. It cost him \$3,000 to hire accounts and lawyer to defend himself and he brot suit for these damages, but the court allowed him nothing, as the charges were not proved to have been malicious.

Yankton, S. D.—Fire, in the supposedly fire-proof reinforced concrete 40,000 bu. elvtr. of the Farmers' Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., started presumably from a hot box at the bottom of the boot; climbing the two wood housed legs to the wood floor of the cupola, the automatic scale, 3 motors, corn cleaner and wooden distributing spouts fed the flames and swelled the loss to \$12,000, not covered by insurance because the house was thought fireproof and the practice of storing grain had been discontinued. No damage was done to the working floor nor to the grain tanks. The 2:45 a. m. blaze did not reach the company's warehouse or its detached office and a loaded car of grain was removed to safety. A change in managers became effective on the morning of the fire, S. P. Stark of Little Sioux, Ia., relieving A. J. Nelson, mgr. since the \$35,000 house was built in 1918. The damage is being repaired and the elvtr. will be ready for operation Mar. 1, according to word from Mr. Stark.

SOUTHEAST

Moultrie, Ga.—Fire damaged the plant of the Moultrie Mill & Elvtr. Co. a short time ago.

Biloxi, Miss.—Fenner & Bean, grain, cotton and stock brokers of New York City, have opened a branch here in the Buena Vista Hotel.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Neil & Shofner Grain Co. is out of business.

Celina, Tenn.—The Celina Mlg. Co. has surrendered its charter. The company was incorporated for \$4,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—John F. Krieg has begun a grain, feed and flour brokerage business. He has been associated with the Liberty Mills for over 30 yrs., more recently as sec'y-treas.

Franklin, Tenn.—I have finished my 6,000 bu. elvtr. and 160x60 ft. warehouse of 100,000 bus. sacked grain capacity. I have installed cleaner with all latest attachments.—The S. M. Fleming Co.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—Sonnenheil & Co., a newcomer in the grain brokerage business, has been established by Louis Sonnenheil and John C. Sanderson.

Austin, Tex.—The Marks Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000; incorporators, Lolla Marks, H. W. and A. T. McKean.

Sherman, Tex.—Fire started in the head house of the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co. Feb. 2. The motor and remaining contents were destroyed.

Amarillo, Tex.—W. F. Craddock is soon to engage in the grain and elvtr. business here. He was formerly sales mgr. for the Grain Sorghum Growers Ass'n of Texas.

El Campo, Tex.—I. Weaver has sold his elvtr. and rice warehouse to the El Campo Rice Mlg. Co. Mr. Weaver will start a new warehouse at once double the size of the one sold.

Houston, Tex.—For a second time the Houston Port Commission has rejected bids entered on the \$1,000,000 grain elvtr. enterprise. All three bids were in excess of the appropriation.

Yoakum, Tex.—J. A. Mugg now holds the vice-presidency of the Yoakum Mill & Elvtr. Co. He has been gen'l mgr. of the company's four plants in the past which office he will retain.

Fort Worth, Tex.—R. C. Ayres of the Ayres Mlg. & Grain Co. has moved to this point to engage in the grain business. His Plainview office will, however, be maintained in charge of P. V. Pierson.

Galveston, Tex.—Capt. E. E. Dana, 67, died at his home here recently. He was formerly chief gulf port grain buyer for Armour & Co. and his father was a business partner of Abraham Lincoln in Illinois.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Jule G. Smith, pres. of the Ft. Worth Elvtrs. Co., did not accept "the honor of the presidency of the Ft. Worth Chamber of Commerce" to which he was elected and expected to accept.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—A crushed skull and shoulder blade is being suffered by J. L. Sibert, 50, associated with the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., when he became entangled in machinery at the mill. The injuries are considered fatal.

Claude, Tex.—An elvtr. will be erected by M. L. Hughlett and a mill will be added later. Mr. Hughlett was the proprietor of the Claude Mill & Elvtr. Co. whose properties were reported in the Christmas number of the Journal to have burned. The same site will be used.—P. J. P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Final judgments against the Walker Grain Co., for \$120,000 have been obtained by W. W. Wilkinson, referee in bankruptcy. Judge Atwell found that Walker had collected \$27,812 from the assets of the bankrupt estate which he had failed to pay over to the receiver or trustee. Walker was alleged to have paid \$10,000 to the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank after the institution of the bankruptcy proceedings, and on refusal of the bank to pay over this to Wilkinson the bank was fined \$2,500 for contempt of court. The bank took an appeal, but the Supreme Court of the United States refused to consider the appeal.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash.—Firms moving into the new Dexter Horton Building include Balfour-Guthrie & Co., Kerr-Gifford & Co. and McDonald Grain Co.

Seattle, Wash.—An office has been re-established by Kerr-Gifford & Co., Inc., grain and flour exporters and millers. Philip Benedict, formerly Spokane mgr., is in charge.

Seattle, Wash.—J. Heffernon is now in charge of the affairs of the Mikkelson Grain Co. here, succeeding John Mikkelson, who sold out his interests in the company to John Cameron of the Cameron-Yenney Grain Co. of Walla Walla.

WISCONSIN

Oconto, Wis.—Albert Grady has just been elected mgr. of the Oconto Mlg. Co.

Barron, Wis.—The Farmers Inc. has capitalized for \$20,000, to manufacture feed and flour; incorporators, Christ Holmen, A. B. Hoff and Fred M. Arndt.

WYOMING

Glendo, Wyo.—Mail addressed to the Glendo Grain & Produce Co. has been returned marked "sold out."

Repairing Fire Damaged Concrete.

In August, 1924, the Sterling Products Co. of Evansville, Ind., had a disastrous fire in its warehouse. The building, a four-story concrete structure of the flat slab type with brick exterior walls, was built for a bottling plant and there were holes through all the floors where conveyors, package chutes, and bottling machines passed through from one story to another. These holes were unprotected by fire stops and the fire quickly passed to all parts of the two upper stories. For the most part these two stories were filled with crated furniture and by the time firemen reached the blaze the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to stop it, and it was therefore allowed to burn itself out.

Columns were spalled to the reinforcing and column capitals and drop plates badly disintegrated. Large cracks were also shown in the roof slab. These cracks invariably followed the construction joints or bulkheads used when pouring the slab.

In order to repair the columns it was first necessary to remove all loose and disintegrated concrete. In most cases this meant taking off everything outside of the spiral reinforcing. In no case was this less than 2 inches. This was done with pneumatic chipping hammers. Guncrete was then shot against these columns, building them up to their original dimensions. The column capitals and drop plates were also cleaned off and built up in this way to their original dimensions.

In repairing the floor slabs all loose and disintegrated concrete was first removed and the entire underside of the slab cleaned by sand and water-blast. In many places, particularly along construction joints, this necessitated cutting the slabs clear through, thus exposing the reinforcing bars for a width of from 3 to 15 inches. Guncrete was then shot in place, replacing all the defective concrete that had been removed and coating the underside of the slab, restoring all surfaces to their original lines.

Valuation and Earnings of Grain Marketing Co.

The resolution by Senator Kessinger in the Illinois Legislature having called for an investigation of the Grain Marketing Co., J. W. Coverdale, sec'y-treas., recently stated that the earnings of the company's components had averaged \$2,239,431 annually for a 7-year period.

Operating expense of the three companies amounted to \$9,411,692 in 1922 and \$7,886,250 in 1923. The overhead item, which was more than \$6,200,000 in 1922 and more than \$4,500,000 in 1923, has been largely cut by the formation of the Grain Marketing Co.

The appraisal just completed by W. Jett Lauck fixed the market value of the property, which includes both terminal and country elevators, at \$17,382,083. In the contract between the vendors and the farmers the agreed purchase price was \$16,407,000, or \$975,083 less than the appraisers found the property to be worth.

Kessinger's resolution for an investigation of the Grain Marketing Co. was killed with the author's consent on Feb. 18.

Now is the time to see that the elevator is in good repair.

Probably the largest shipment of pure, certified seed wheat ever shipped from Kansas has been ordered thru the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, by the Argentine government. It consists of 3,300 bus. of Kanred seed wheat at \$2 per bu., f. o. b. shipping point. The Hays branch of the college experiment station is furnishing the seed, which will be sent to the Minister of Agriculture of Argentina. The Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n is guaranteeing its purity.

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Grain Dealers Journal

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Hottelet Co., feeds, organized in 1891, has discontinued business.

Portland, Tenn.—A Jay Bee feed mill is being established in the plant of the Portland Milling Co.

Lawton, Okla.—Bob McCoy has purchased a half interest in the Miller Feed Co., wholesale and retail feed business.

Lisbon, N. D.—The J. L. Byrne Feed Mill was recently destroyed by fire. The \$8,000 loss was only partially covered by insurance.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Associated Feed Mills, Inc., has been organized to deal in grain and feed. Its capital stock is \$2,750,000.

Boston, Mass.—John Ryan Co. has been incorporated here with 1,000 shares of no par value stock to deal in poultry feeds. John Ryan is pres.; Jas. A. Ryan, treas.

Henderson, Ky.—Work on the second unit of the Nicholson mill has been started. Manufacture of stock and poultry feeds will keep the new buildings busy.

Birmingham, Ala.—Western Grain Co. has filed trade mark No. 204,879 for stock and poultry feed. It consists of "Bang-Up," painted diagonally.

Mineral Point, Wis.—Death resulted when Albert Johnson, proprietor of the Martin Calf Feed Factory and store, was drawn into one of the machines at the plant.

Racine, Wis.—New machinery is being put in Ye Olde Mill for grinding feed and the feed jobbing business of the owners is being considerably enlarged.

Lexington, Ky.—Geo. C. Wilson has bot the City Feed Co. from L. Buckles, who has operated it for the past 2 years. He took immediate possession.

Mineral Wells, Tex.—D. E. Hockaday has leased a building here in which he will open a wholesale grain and feed house. Wholesale flour and field seeds will also be handled.

Morristown, Tenn.—Recent additions have raised the daily capacity of the Pinnacle Mills, formerly the Morristown Flour Mills, to 30 carloads of flour, feed and cornmeal.

Port Orchard, Wash.—The Central Feed & Transportation Co. has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and changed its name to "Horluck Transportation Co."

Beaumont, Tex.—J. S. Gordon, conducting his business under the name of J. S. Gordon & Co., recently filed trade mark No. 206,572 for stock feed. It consists of the word "Texla" in black letters.

Peoria, Ill.—Peoria received 48,720 tons of mill feed during January, compared with 41,540 tons a year ago. Shipments equaled 42,330 tons, compared with 41,180 tons in January, 1924.

East St. Louis, Ill.—F. H. Deibel has severed his connections with the Black & White Milling Co., selling his financial interests and resigning from the position of vice-pres., effective Mar. 1.

Memphis, Tenn.—Puck Sales Co. has been incorporated by J. C. Felsenthal, Marcus S. Felsenthal, Sidney A. Felsenthal, S. Friedlander and Lake Hayes with \$25,000 capital stock, to deal in food, feedstuffs, etc.—P. J. P.

Kennewick, Wash.—Trade mark No. 203,956 has been filed by Kennewick Flour Mills Co. for poultry and dairy feeds, as well as various flours. A scroll containing the word, "Big," is entwined about the stems of a huge "K."

Buffalo, N. Y.—An addition to the Purina Checkerboard Elvtr. here, the building of a mill to manufacture a chicken feed product is being considered by the Ralston-Purina Mills, Inc., of St. Louis, tho no definite plans have been announced.

Humboldt, Tenn.—Humboldt Feed & Produce Co. has been incorporated here by Solon Harrison, H. W. Banks, C. E. and J. S. Cresap to handle feeds and produce in a large way. S. Harrison and H. W. Banks will have charge of the new project.

Tulare, Cal.—Construction of a \$30,000 feed mill is contemplated in an investigation of a plan by a com'te composed of W. J. Higdon, H. E. Martin and A. J. Elliott, of the executive com'te of the Tulare Board of Trade.

Jackson, Miss.—An addition will be built to the plant of the Betta Feed Mills, Inc. Cost of the building will be approximately \$15,000; of equipment, \$10,000. It will have a daily output of 100 tons of mixed feeds.—P. J. P.

Denver, Colo.—Public sale of the Alfalfa Milling Co. properties at Eastlake and Broomfield resulted in only one bid. Adolph Zaag offered \$3,000. The mills are valued at \$50,000 and carry a \$25,000 mortgage. Confirmation of the bid by Referee McLaughlin is necessary.

Worthington, Minn.—We are building a new addition to our properties here, 16x56 ft., with full concrete basement, to accommodate the new feed grinding equipment, which will be modern and complete in every detail.—B. P. St. John, mgr., St. John Seed Co.

Little Rock, Ark.—The state legislature recently passed a bill abolishing the state feed and fertilizer buro and creating the office of Conservation Commissioner, which takes charge of that feed, fertilizer and oil inspection division of the State Department of Agriculture.

Smith's Cove, Wash.—A new screenings plant is being operated by the Centennial Mill Co. It was recently installed at a cost of \$10,000. Several machines separate the good from the bad portions of the screenings brought in from outside points, and turn them into feed. F. M. Fairbanks is in charge.

Burlington, Wis.—The Murphy Products Co., handling mineral feeds in a large way, will move here from Delavan and the business will be conducted here after May 1. The Badger Creamery building, an 80x210 ft. structure, has been purchased to house the company, of which James H. Murphy is the head.

Lineville, Ia.—Modern corn meal, chick and dairy feed and feed grinding machinery will be installed in a new mill to be built by Mr. E. C. Varney to replace the Varney Flour Mills in South Lineville, which burned to the ground recently in a \$12,000 blaze. The loss was only partially covered by insurance.

New York, N. Y.—Stephen J. Adam heads a group of New York men who claim to have patents on processes for manufacturing straw and pulp from such materials as corn, wheat, beans and the leafy stalks of hops, into paper and stock feed. They contemplate establishing a mill somewhere in Tennessee.

Old Town, O.—Fire completely destroyed the feed plant of the De Wine Milling Co. at noon Feb. 16. Loss was estimated at \$50,000, based on replacement value, by John De Wine, pres. of the concern. It was only partially insured. Fire was discovered at 11:15 a. m. The building was 5 stories high and of all-timber construction.

Vancouver, B. C.—A copra and soya bean crushing plant is to be established here, according to announcements of the Vancouver Board of Trade. The cost of the plant,

wharves, piers, etc., to be close to \$100,000. The plant expects to supply most of the Canadian demand for cattle food made from copra or beans, which is said to amount to about 600 tons per month.

Richmond, Va.—Warner, Moore & Co., doing business as the Dunlop Mills, has filed a trademark No. 195,270 for livestock feeds, middlings, poultry feeds, corn, barley and alfalfa. A picture of a sack of feed bears a replica of the complete trademark, which is encompassed by a circle bearing the words, "Extra Superior—Gallego—". Just inside the circle are the words, "Established 1798."

Amarillo, Tex.—The Amarillo Feed & Seed Co. has awarded the first prize of \$15 to J. E. Johnson of Lubbeck, for the name "Highland," and the second prize of \$10 to Mrs. W. S. McLung, Amarillo, for "Amaril," in its contest to select names for the two new feeds the company has improved its plant, at a cost of \$20,000, to manufacture. Approximately 580 suggestions were received.

Chicago, Ill.—Active management of Chapin & Co., feed manufacturing, has been relinquished to Geo. M. Chapin, former vice-pres. Robert W. Chapin has retired from his position as pres., tho retaining his interests and his place on the board of directors. Chester W. Chapin, formerly sec'y in charge of buying, is now vice-pres. and general manager in charge of sales. Roy Hall, formerly treas., has had the duties of sec'y added to his office.

Detroit, Mich.—The Federal Trade Commission has charged the Larrowe Milling Co. and 17 beet sugar refineries of various states with wrongful combination and conspiracy to suppress competition in the marketing of beet pulp, a by-product of beet sugar manufacturing which is extensively used in manufacturing feedstuffs. It is only a few months ago that the Federal Trade Commission absolved the Larrowe Milling Co. from charges of unfair trade practices.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Globe Grain & Milling Co. has completed the new feed manufacturing plant which it started building last April. The plant is now in operation and has capacity for approximately 1,000 tons of feedstuffs per diem. The 6 buildings cover about 2 acres and consist of an alfalfa mill, grain elevator, mixing plant, and 3 warehouses, the manufacturing buildings being of concrete. Equipment includes an automatic conveyor, all modern machinery, 9 "feeder" bins, hopper scales, laboratory, etc. Double track switching facilities serve the plant.

"Furfural from Corncocks," IV, Economic aspect of furfural production, by G. H. Mains and F. B. LaForge (*Indus. and Engin. Chem.*, 16 (1924) No. 4) concludes a series of reports on furfural production with a discussion of various factors of importance in connection with the commercial utilization of the process developed in using corncocks for the purpose. A possible market for furfural, plant location, size and equipment, power and fuel requirements and cost of production are included. A plant handling 50 tons of cobs a day should produce furfural for 6.15 cents per pound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Meetings of the re-elected directors of the Agricultural Credit Corp. and its underwriting company, the Agricultural Securities Corp., will be called in March and April to elect officers and members of the executive com'te for 1925. At a recent meeting of the stockholders of both corporations, Pres. A. P. Kemp gave a summary of their operations, which includes loan of approximately \$5,000,000 for relief of about 250 northwest banks and advance of \$550,000 to farmers for purchasing 4,000 dairy cattle and 30,000 sheep.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Grain Belt Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., shipped a quantity of molasses feed from Missouri into Kentucky on or about Nov. 3, 1922. The U. S. attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed an information against the concern, declaring the product had been misbranded, since the label bore a statement that it contained 10% protein. Analysis showed it contained only 8.07% protein. A plea of guilty was entered on Mar. 15, 1924, and a fine of \$10 and costs imposed.

Mississippi Elevator Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 50 sacks of oats to Baird, Miss., which were declared misbranded by the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi in a libel praying seizure and condemnation filed on Apr. 30, 1924. The article was invoiced "Oats." In truth it contained an admixture of oats containing moisture, wild oats, barley skimmings, rye, corn, chaff, dirt and foreign material. A decree of condemnation was entered and the court ordered the product be destroyed by the U. S. marshal.

John Wade & Sons, Memphis, Tenn., shipped 125 sacks of oats to Oxford, Miss., on or about Apr. 28, 1924. The U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi alleged they were adulterated and misbranded in a libel praying seizure and condemnation, filed on May 6, 1924. The labels read in part: "White Oats Sulphurized John Wade & Sons, Inc., Memphis, Tenn." An admixture of foreign material, including wild oats, barley, chaff, dirt and excess moisture was packed with the product. The Farmers Warehouse Co., Oxford, Miss., appeared as claimant on Aug. 12, 1924, and agreed to recondition and relabel the article, paid the costs and executed a bond for \$775.

International Vegetable Oil Co. shipped 400 sacks of cottonseed meal from Raleigh, N. C., to Fayetteville, Pa., on or about Nov. 11, 1923. Misbranding of this product was alleged in a libel praying seizure and condemnation filed by the U. S. attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania on Jan. 23, 1924. Labels on the product declared it to contain not less than 41.12% protein, equivalent to ammonia 8%. In reality it contained only 41% protein, equivalent to 8% ammonia. Fayetteville Feed & Grain Co., Fayetteville, Pa., appeared as claimant on Mar. 24, 1924, and the product was released upon its paying costs, executing a bond for \$1,000 and agreeing to relabel the article correctly.

Callahan & Sons, Louisville, Ky., shipped 300 sacks of oats from Kentucky into North Carolina, where the U. S. attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation of the shipment at Greensboro. Labels on the sacks stated in part "Callahan's Electric White Oats Bleached." Adulteration was alleged because rye and other grains had been mixed with the oats. A decree of condemnation was entered by the court on May 7, 1924, and the product ordered to be sold by the United States marshal unless Callahan & Sons paid the costs of the proceedings and executed a bond for \$900, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled "Oats and Other Grains."

Embry E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., shipped 550 sacks of mixed oats to Bennettsville, S. C., in two consignments. These the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, in a libel praying seizure and condemnation, declared adulterated and misbranded. Labels on the product said in part: "Daisy Mixed Oats Other Grains Recleaned Bleached," the words "Daisy Mixed Oats" being in large letters and "Other Grains" in comparatively small type inconspicuously placed. Embry E. Anderson appeared as claimant on June 12, 1924, and the product was released to him upon payment of costs and execution of bonds aggregating \$725 on condition that the moisture content be reduced to 13% and the sacks relabeled.

George J. Hamner Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn., on Apr. 29, 1924, shipped 300 sacks of oats to Greenwood, Miss., which were declared misbranded in a libel praying seizure and condemnation, filed by the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi on May 7, 1924. The article was invoiced "White Oats." It was actually an admixture of oats and foreign material, including wild oats, barley skimmings, rye, white (wheat) chaff, and dirt and had been bleached with sulfur dioxide, which was not declared. George J. Hamner Grain Co. ap-

peared as claimant on July 5, 1924. The property was released upon its paying costs, giving bond for \$500 and agreeing to properly relabel the goods.

Royal Feed & Milling Co., New Orleans, La., was fined \$50 for shipping quantities of feed from Louisiana into Mississippi, upon the filing of an information against it by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana alleging misbranding. The article was guaranteed to contain 9% protein, but analysis showed respective samples to contain 6.13%, 6.83%, and 7.67%.

Greenville Cotton Oil Mill, Greenville, Tex., Charles A. Alling, proprietor, shipped a quantity of cotton seed meal from Texas into Colorado, which was alleged to be misbranded by the U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Texas in an information filed on Mar. 17, 1924. Analysis showed the product contained approximately 38.48% protein and 13.90% fiber. The label declared it contained not less than 43% protein and not more than 12% crude fiber. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$75.

Southern Cotton Oil Co., Waynesboro, Ga., shipped a quantity of cottonseed meal into North Carolina, from the state of Georgia, which was alleged to be misbranded in an information filed against the concern by the U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Georgia. Labels on the article declared it contained not less than 36% protein, equivalent to ammonia 7%. Analysis proved it contained only 34.31% protein, the equivalent of 6.68% ammonia. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

General Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., was alleged to have shipped 520 sacks of oats to Pittsburg, Kan., in a libel filed by the U. S. Attorney for the District of Kansas. Misbranding was alleged because the sacks bore no marks or label of any kind and because they purported to contain 96 lbs. each, according to the invoice, whereas in truth they contained a materially smaller amount. Oats were considered food in package form. No claimant appeared and the article was ordered destroyed by the U. S. marshal.

Cuero Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Cuero, Tex., shipped 2 consignments of cottonseed cake into the state of Kansas. In an information filed by the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, the shipments were alleged to be adulterated. The first consignment, made on Feb. 19, 1919, was invoiced as containing 50.68% protein; the second, made on Mar. 18, 1919, was represented as containing not less than 48.05% protein. Analysis showed the two consignments to contain 48.25% and 46.01% protein, respectively. A plea of guilty was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

Cokato Milling Co. shipped 950 sacks of ground mixed feed to Richmond, Va., from Minneapolis, Minn., on or about Oct. 18, 1923. These were declared adulterated and misbranded in a libel filed by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia on Dec. 26, 1923. The article was labeled to contain 11% protein when it did not actually contain so much and was represented as ground mixed feed barley while it really was a mixture of chiefly oats and screenings and contained no feed barley. Cokato Milling Co. appeared as claimant on May 26, 1924, gave bond for \$500 and agreed to relabel the article, whereupon the court ordered its release.

Eastern Cotton Oil Co., Edenton, N. C., shipped quantities of cottonseed meal from North Carolina into Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania which were alleged to be misbranded by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina in an information filed on Nov. 10, 1923. The shipments were made in December of 1922 and January of 1923. Two of the consignments were labeled to contain not less than 41% protein, 8% equivalent to ammonia and not more than 10% fibre. Tags on the other consignment declared it to contain not less than 43% protein, equivalent to ammonia 8.35% and fibre not more than 10%. Analysis showed the shipments to contain respectively 38.9% protein, equivalent to 7.56% ammonia; 40.25% protein, equivalent to 8.84% ammonia and 10.51% crude fibre; and 37.06% protein, equivalent to 7.21% ammonia, and 11.98% crude fibre. The court determined the allegations to be true and the defendant was fined \$45.

Sidelines make the elevator operator's slack time busy.

Reduces Tolls Avoids Expensive Inaccuracies

Pope & Eckhardt Co., prominent Chicago Grain Commission Merchants, commend the Universal Grain Code. This company has used this Toll Saver continuously since its publication. Read the convictions of a user:

Chicago, Dec. 19, 1924.

Grain Dealers Journal,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We have used the UNIVERSAL GRAIN CODE extensively since this book was made available to the Trade some years ago. We find it is a Code that can be used much more freely in expressing desired information on orders, purchases, sales, prices and other intimate matters involved in the Grain Trade; therefore, that it demonstrates without further explanation, a saving in cost which we consider a most important item. It is sure that with a much larger number of words, that can be used to give expression to what is desired to communicate with our country patrons that it offers occasionally a few more difficulties to prepare a message, but that is quickly overcome with increased familiarity with the book.

We have found that our customers also use this book extensively and find it convenient and profitable, even if for no other purpose than saving of telegraphic tolls.

We consider it a most useful and desirable book for use in the Grain Trade and the various interests related thereto.

Very truly yours,
POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

EAD-B

When such companies as this place so strong an endorsement on any code, it is conclusive proof that it possesses real merit.

Follow the example of the Pope & Eckhardt Co. and its customers; stop the leaks in your business by using an accurate, toll saving, grain, feed and seeds code.

Printed on rice bond paper, 146 pages, substantially bound in flexible leather, size 7x4½ inches, weight 5 ozs. Price, f. o. b. Chicago, \$3.00. Book paper, board covers, \$1.50.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Feed Men Hold Annual Mid-Winter Meet.

About 150 feed men gathered in the Spanish room of the Arlington hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., for the annual mid-winter convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, on Feb. 10 and 11. Dealers report brilliant prospects for 1925 business and most of them are preparing for heavy shipments.

Mayor John A. Giles welcomed the dealers when the meeting opened at 10:30 a. m., wishing them a successful meeting.

Geo. H. Strong, Warwick, responded warmly and eulogized the late sec'y Frank C. Jones, of the Federation, who died on Jan. 4, last.

Pres. W. S. Van Derzee, in his annual address, showed that meetings of federation members are of considerable importance since they offer a common meeting place for buyer and seller and both wholesale and retail men get many new ideas from each other.

The afternoon session of the first day was given over to a general discussion and to addresses on "Financing Your Business," and "Digging for Additional Volume."

Lawrence Henry Sloan, of New York City, discussed "General Business Prospects for 1925," saying he expected a big business boom to begin this summer.

The usual banquet and entertainment on the evening of the 10th, was dispensed with out of respect to the memory of Frank C. Jones, former sec'y of the ass'n.

S. L. Rice, pres. of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke on "Grain Market Conditions, 1925," Wednesday morning.

Henry L. Wilber, pres. National Feed Distributors Ass'n followed with "Feed Market Conditions, 1925."

L. F. Brown, sec'y American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, discussed "Co-operation between Manufacturer and Feed Dealer," showing how mutual benefit resulted from co-operation.

Charles L. Carrier, Sherburne, N. Y., detailed the "Benefits of a United Organization," explaining that organization is necessary for mutual protection and benefit. A small retail store or small mill adds materially to its power when it joins up with, and is backed by a strong, united organization.

The afternoon was taken up by discussion of subjects closely affecting the eastern dealers.

A resolution opposing the \$6.30 per diem charge on cars held for unloading over 24 hours was passed by the delegates. This charge and Rule 16, which is a part of, was thoroughly discussed in the report of the Industrial Traffic League convention on page 683, in the Nov 25, 1924, number of the Journal.

No agreement could be reached on the election of a new sec'y. It was finally left to selection by the directors. For the present W. S. Van Derzee, Albany, N. Y., is temporarily acting as sec'y.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Wire in Feed Kills Prize Cow.

A high-producing, Holstein cow on a dairy farm at Middleville, Mich., died last month as a result of somebody's carelessness. The animal was owned by W. R. Harrison, dairyman and sec'y of the West Michigan Holstein Breeders Ass'n.

The death was unusual enough to warrant an investigation and a post mortem was ordered. A 6-inch piece of wire was found imbedded among the vital organs. It was presumed the cow had swallowed it with her feed.

The loss was felt the more keenly because the animal, on official test, had produced 32 pounds of butterfat in 7 days and was well on the way toward a 500-pound record in the local ass'n.

In spite of the well-known tendency of animals to swallow harmful objects such as pieces of wire, nails, bits of wood, staples, etc., such cases as this still occur. Commercial feed manufacturers have recognized the ten-

dency and take precautions by installing magnetic separators in their feed mills to remove iron objects before the raw material ever gets to the grinders and again before the finished product is sacked.

It Pays to Feed Grain.

In spite of the high market prices, it still pays to feed grain. Statistics taken from the records of the Southern Dodge County, Minnesota, Cow Testing Ass'n, from tests made by local farmers in that vicinity, show that grain fed to cows will produce butter fat at the same cost as other feeds. But it produces more butter fat, which results in more profit for the feeder.

In the experiments conducted, 4 herds, containing 25 cows, produced 16½ pounds of butter fat at an average cost of \$3.80 per cow and 24 cents per pound of butter fat. Twenty-two herds, containing 248 cows, were fed 219 pounds of grain in addition to the other feed and produced 28.8 pounds of butter fat at an average cost per cow of \$6.96 or an average cost per pound of fat of 24 cents.

The cost per cow was higher in the case of the herds which were fed grain. But the cost of producing a pound of butter fat in each case was the same. Animals fed grain produced 12.3 pounds more fat than those not fed grain, in an equal space of time and with no more labor costs. This means that the grain feeding method shows a profit of 12.3 pounds of fat over and above the other method. Figuring butter at 48 cents a pound, which is about the average price received, this 12.3 pounds amounts to \$5.90. A tidy sum for the small trouble of handing the old cow a little grain.

Calcutta, Ind.—Indian flour mills are working overtime to catch up with a boom in wheat prices. Russia is buying heavily of the flour produced.

I don't just know how to attack the job I am going into, but with the help of the President and the support I know I am going to have, we ought to do something real for the farmer.—Dr. Wm. M. Jardine, U. S. Sec'y of Agriculture appointee, before the Topeka Press Club, and Kansas Legislators. That may reflect a good intention, but we must not forget that the more the farmer leans on the government, the sooner will he become incompetent to care for himself. The cost of the bureaucrats will always be much more than the service is worth.

Steel Cut Corn for Poultry.

In the old days almost any kind of cracked corn would fill the demand for scratch grains; but not so now. The raw material out of which the cracked corn is manufactured is so costly at the present high prices of grain that carelessness in its preparation may easily diminish the value of the product. The percentage that must be added to the cost due to the expense of operating proper equipment is smaller than ever before, so that there never was a time when investment in cracking machinery was more profitable than now. Under present conditions the seller of the feed must get a good price and he can not ask a good price unless his product is attractive in appearance.

While the consumer nine times out of ten buys on appearance, he knows from actual experience that in feeding the cleaner looking goods there is no waste. The birds pick up every little particle of steel-cut corn, they relish it so. It is not surprising, therefore, that the retailer, the wholesaler and the jobber all call for the feed in which steel-cut corn is so important an ingredient.

Until but a short time ago, it was only the big plants which could supply steel-cut corn, for the cost of the machinery to produce it was away beyond the means of the average mill owner. The time came, however, when the operators of small feed plants had to meet the demand for steel-cut corn or shut up shop. They appealed to the builders of the pioneer "Eureka" Corn Cutter. The result is that there is now a machine, and an amazingly simple one at that, which makes as pretty cracked corn as was ever scooped out of a bin. Not only does this combination outfit, the "Eureka" All-In-One, cut the corn, but it polishes it and grades it into two sizes, sifts out the meal and blows all the light hulls into a Dust Collector. The "Eureka" All-In-One is really six machines condensed into one. It is manufac-



Eureka All-in-One Corn Cutter.

tured by S. Howes Co., Inc., who will mail photographs and descriptive matter on request. The Howes Company also builds an unique piece of machinery consisting of a "Eureka" Junior Corn Cutter, mounted in a frame, on the top of which is an Automatic Magnetic Separator for arresting the flow of metal into the cutter. The machine just referred to is illustrated in the engraving herewith.

Railroad Held Liable for Burning Elevator.

The Supreme Court of Missouri Nov. 25, 1924, on the second appeal, affirmed the decision of the lower court awarding \$27,223 damages to the Farmers Elevator & Grain Co. for the burning of its elevator, warehouse, grain and hay at Sweet Springs, Mo., the fire having been started by a locomotive engine of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

A written lease made Oct. 1, 1913, between the Henley Grain Co., and the Railroad company availed the latter nothing as the Farmers Elevator Co. had acquired the property from one Smith, who had acquired it from the Henley Grain Co., and the Elevator Company's officers had no knowledge of the clause exempting the railroad company from liability. The lease had not been recorded or acknowledged, and there was no record of its assignment by the Henley Grain Co. In collecting the rents the general office of the railroad company made out the receipts as to the Henley Grain Co., altho the Farmers Elevator Co. paid the \$12 annual rental to the local station agent.

The fire started in a warehouse on private ground of the Elevator Co. and spread to the elevator, which was partly on railroad ground.—267 S. W. Rep. 393.

Moist Air Prevents Dust Explosions.

The only thing to do is to keep the premises humidified so that open lights, static sparks and other accidents will not explode the dust. This humidified condition can be secured by the use of common heater registers located in the wall or floors, which are connected by pipes receiving the moist air from the blower fan.

Nor is it necessary that the air be charged with moisture to the point of saturation, which is 100 per cent. It should be stabilized to normal as to its vapor content, which is 65 per cent, and less would suffice to make the plant safe, even though there are clouds of dust everywhere—as when loading wheat in a ship-hold.

All those who persist in the vicious method of solid construction for grain bins are listed soon or late for a TNT explosion. I do not recall where an old time cribbed elevator passed out in that way. Serenely they stand through the years, immune to explosion, though beset with clouds of dust and all kinds of ancient accumulations.

Our high class experts on this subject have at times proposed elaborate programs for the prevention of dust explosion, but giving no heed to the expense which is burdened upon the firm that pays the bill.

Then they want vent hoods placed at the top of each high bin, but these can get no circulation of air unless vent slots are provided in the walls. Also the interstice bin walls are to be left solid, and that means more areas of static dust, ripe for explosion. They seem to be not much concerned with the cause of the explosion, which is simply dust spaces deprived of natural moisture.

As before stated, if dust is impregnated with a normal percentage of moisture and kept in that condition by natural or artificial means, friction is prevented by natural lubrication as furnished by the moisture content, and there can be no ignition, hence no explosion. There is not the slightest mystery about that.

The first concussion is caused by the heat expansion which results directly from the explosion. The affected area thereupon becomes a partial vacuum, and the air rushing in because of its natural pressure, gives the impression, and generally the effect, of a second

explosion.

Therefore, in the explosion of grain and flour dust there is always the possibility of a double action; both are violent and very destructive. First there is the outward plunge with terrific force, then the displaced air returns to "finish off" such portions of the structure as may have survived the explosion proper. Light structure or heavy structure will not avail much as a means of mitigating the disaster. A light structure may be blown away as a first effect of the explosion and this merely clears the way for a return crash of equal violence.—R. T. F. Dodds, in *National Miller*.

Liability of Bank for Failure to Advance Funds for Purchase of Wheat.

A bank is liable in damages for failure to loan money as promised for the purchase of wheat, and the judgment by the Court of Civil Appeals in favor of the M. M. Pittman Roller Mill against the National Bank of Cleburne, was reversed by the Commission of Appeals of Texas, Nov. 19, 1924, only on account of a change in the calculation of damages suffered.

The agreement was:

Mr. M. M. Pittman, Pres., Cleburne, Tex.—Dear Sir: In consideration of the execution and prompt payment of three notes executed by you to the above bank on this date, as follows: \$2,316.47 January 9, 1922; \$3,000 February 9, 1922, and \$3,000 March 9, 1922, we agree to lend you as much as \$14,000 additional money to purchase wheat this season, said wheat to be stored in separate elevator and chattel mortgage, satisfactory to said bank to be executed by you to secure the payment of this advance of money, and the same to be repaid as wheat is milled or as notes mature.

Very truly yours,

S. B. NORWOOD, President.

Suit was started on account of failure to advance the funds, plaintiff alleging that with said \$14,000 it could and would have purchased 14,000 bushels of wheat upon which it would have made the sum of \$8,400, or 60 cents per bushel; that by reason of said breach it was damaged in the sum of \$8,400; and that it could have bought wheat at \$1 per bushel in June and July, and could have sold it in September for \$1.60 per bushel.

The Commission of Appeals said: If, as found by trial court, it was in contemplation of the parties at the time of the contract that defendant in error was to engage in the business of buying and selling wheat with the hope of deriving a profit therefrom, it would be entitled, under proper pleading, to recover whatever net profits it could show that it would have made had the terms of the contract been complied with. If plaintiff in error bank knew at the time it obligated itself to loan the \$14,000 that the defendant in error intended to use this sum in purchasing wheat to be sold for a profit, it could not excuse itself from liability for its wrong in breaching its contract on the plea that at the time of the contract it was uncertain whether there would be any profits at all. If it contracted that defendant in error should reap the benefit of profits, should there be any, it should be required to pay whatever damages defendant in error could show had been sustained by being deprived of such profits.

However, plaintiffs in error claim that there is no evidence showing or tending to show that defendant in error was buying wheat for the purpose of sale and that there is no fact or circumstance which would even indicate that it was within the contemplation of the parties that the money to be loaned was to be used for the purpose of buying wheat which was thereafter to be sold for a profit.

The above written agreement shows that the loan was to be made to furnish funds to purchase wheat to be milled. The witness nowhere testifies that it was ever intended that the wheat which he intended to purchase was to be sold. He testifies that he did purchase some wheat during that season, but does not testify that he ever sold or intended to sell. He testified that wheat during the months of June and July could have been bought for \$1 per bushel and during September could have been sold for \$1.60 per bushel. There is no evidence indicating that defendant in error was in the business of buying wheat for the purpose of sale.

Profits from the sale of wheat could not furnish the proper measure of damages. The injury must be measured by what damages it sustained by reason of not having the promised funds to purchase wheat for milling purposes.

This, of course, is a technicality, as plaintiff on the retail should be able to prove that he intended to sell the flour made from the wheat,

and that his loss was the same.—265 S. W. Rep. 1024.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8¼x10¼ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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Supply Trade

Dubuque, Ia.—C. R. Considine has recently been appointed representative in Iowa and Minnesota for the Dings Magnetic Separator Co.

Customers do not become regular customers until they have confidence in a business concern. Consistent advertising builds this confidence.

Chicago, Ill.—J. W. Hildebrand, formerly connected with the Jones Fdry. & Eqpt. Co., recently joined the sales force of Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. as sales engineer.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—I think 1925 will be an improvement over the last few years, as regards the building and improving of grain elevators.—Chas. E. Newell, Newell Const. Co.

New Orleans, La.—Gibbens & Gordon will act as distributors for the Foote IXL Speed Reducers and Gear Products in the territory surrounding this city.

Moline, Ill.—K. I. Willis Corp. has filed trade mark No. 195,286 for elevator cups. It consists of a heart, bearing the words "Superior Elevator Cups," a picture of an elevator cup and the letters "DP" and "OK".

Chicago, Ill.—In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, the H. W. Caldwell & Son Co. is building a \$150,000 5-story warehouse and office building. The two upper floors to be used for offices.

Omaha, Neb.—We have discontinued the manufacture of the Trapp Dump, having made arrangements with the Globe Machinery & Supply Co. to manufacture and sell this equipment.—H. W. Williams, Drake-Williams-Mount Co.

Harrison, N. J.—P. C. Gunion, for six years advertising manager of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., has been appointed to a position on the sales board of the company. Mr. Gunion will also head the market research activities in addition to his advertising work.

Beatrice, Neb.—As an indication of better business conditions, C. B. Dempster, of the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., announces that all employees were placed on a 10-hour working schedule Jan. 20. Mr. Dempster is very optimistic regarding prospects for 1925.

Kewanee, Ill.—Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts were recently sold to the following: H. Ames, Lahoma, Kingfisher, Imo and Londale, Okla.; Security Elvtr. Co., Minneola, Kan.; Okla. City M. & E. Co., and Nelson Grain Co., Cordell, Okla.; El Reno M. & E. Co., Minco, Okla.; Sublette Grain Co., Sublette, Kan.; Star Elvtr. Co., Hazleton, Kan.; Wallingford Bros., Ashland, Kan.

Washington, D. C.—An amendment to the trade mark laws whereby the procedure of securing trade marks is greatly simplified and the certificate is issued to the applicant within 3 days after his application is filed, this certificate being valid until full registration is accomplished, is favorably reported by the Senate Com'te on Patents. The Ernst bill for the amendment was drafted by a com'te of the American Bar Ass'n and endorsed by the New York Patent Law Ass'n. Thru its registration of American trade marks in foreign countries with which U. S. has trade mark treaties, would be greatly expedited.

Concrete, fire-proof construction of modern grain elevators has greatly increased the demand for fire-proof grain handling equipment. Heavy sheet metal fabricated into elevators, bins, hoppers, spouts and conveyors, has found increasing favor because of the long life, fire protection and cleanliness it affords. To manufacture successfully all the various shapes, sizes and types of equipment needed for this class of work requires much special

equipment and a highly specialized engineering department thoroughly experienced in the needs of the grain trade. One of the best equipped plants for turning out this class of work is operated by Sprout, Waldron & Co. Large brakes, shears, punches, angle iron benders and other equipment capable of working all gauges of sheet iron up to boiler plate are included in their facilities for promptly meeting the needs of the trade. In addition they manufacture a complete line of belt conveyors, cleaners, and other equipment required in equipping the elevator.

Chicago, Ill.—An appropriation of \$2,000,000 has been made by directors of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, O., for extensions here. This is the forerunner for \$6,000,000 more. Work is to be started this year. All the extensions are expected to be financed from the earnings of the concern. A bar mill to roll semi-finished steel for sheet and tin mills to be added later, will first be constructed at Chicago and is expected to be ready for operation by the end of 1925.

Hastings, Neb.—We are receiving quite a number of inquiries both for new building and repairing, and installing new machinery. This improved condition in the trade is due to the large volume of business being done by grain dealers and the prices they are receiving for their grain. In other words, they feel they can now go ahead and do the improving that has been necessary for some years. I would say the elevator builder's business is looking better now than it has for the last four years.—I. J. Herring.

Driers for the New Santa Fe Elevator.

Kansas City, Kan.—The large new modern terminal elevator which has been designed and is now being built by the John S. Metcalf Co., for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Argentine Station, is to be equipped with a four unit Hess Drier which will have a capacity to dry and cool 60,000 bus. of grain a day. It will have the new dust collecting features lately devised by the Hess Company, and which have proved so successful in the Hess Driers installed for the B. & O. Railroad at Baltimore.

The drier building of this new elevator will be placed above the track shed, thus giving sufficient elevation to sprout direct to the drier legs in the workhouse. Grain to be dried can be spouted from the hopper scales in the elevator, direct to the large supply bins placed over each drier unit. By means of these supply bins and the independent drier legs, the driers can be operated at any time, day or night, without the slightest interference with any work going on in the elevator.

The drier building will be of the "daylight" type, the walls being formed almost entirely of windows which flood the whole building with light. The entrance to the building is through the elevator, and every floor of the driers is reached by wide easy stairs. Ample space is provided all around the machines. The elevator, which is the largest in the Kansas City market, is operated by the Grain Marketing Corporation.

Vermont Ass'n Securing Cash Statistics.

A questionnaire has been sent to the members of the Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n requesting information regarding the success of the plan to put all credit business on a cash basis. Questions asked are:

Has a difference been made in selling prices between cash and credit?

If so, when was the change made?

What have been the results? (Have cash sales increased? Volume of business increased? Are accounts receivable less?)

The information will be used by the ass'n in compiling data. A membership campaign is rapidly increasing the number of ass'n members.—S. S.

Advanced Type of Diesel Engine.

One of the advances which has been made in Diesel engine practice has been in the development of the two cycle solid injection type on account of the mechanical and operating simplicity of this design.

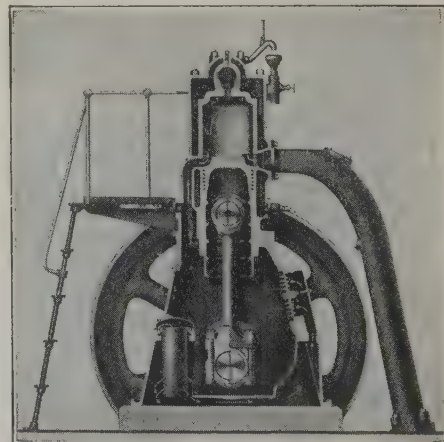
A recent change in design which illustrates progress in the design and building of Diesel engines is that of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The former type "Y" engine was what might be termed a moderate compression Diesel—that is, it required the use of a heating torch for starting, although after being started the fuel was ignited solely by the heat of compression. The service which the engine of this type gave is shown by the fact that nearly 800,000 h.p. are in operation. Normal progress, however, indicated that an engine which would start without the aid of auxiliary ignition devices was an advantage and so Fairbanks, Morse & Co. has brought out the improved design.

In order to understand the reasons which lie back of the simplicity of the two cycle solid injection Diesel engine, it is necessary to have some idea as to how this type operates. The new type "Y" Diesel oil engine, which has recently been developed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., is an example of a late design which will be used for illustration purposes.

Referring to the cross section view of this engine in the engraving herewith, the first thing which will be noticed is the absence of complicated parts. In the two cycle engine there are no inlet or exhaust valves, as the piston performs these functions. It will be noticed in the illustration that the piston is in the lower dead center position. On its way down to this position the air entrapped in the crank case, which has come through the screen as indicated by the arrows, is slightly compressed and when the air inlet port is uncovered by the piston this air flows up through the passageway and clears the cylinder of the gases due to the combustion.

On its return stroke, the piston covers both the air inlet and exhaust ports and the charge of fresh air is compressed in the cylinder. As the piston approaches the top of the cylinder, the injection of the fuel oil takes place through the nozzle into the auxiliary combustion chamber. The air which is being compressed rushes through the neck of this chamber and meets the spray from the fuel nozzle and aids in breaking up the fuel into a finely atomized state. In the meantime, the piston has been moving up and the compression pressure has reached about 500 lbs. per sq. in., which raises the temperature of the charge to practically 1000° F. Ignition then begins and the burning gases expand through the neck of the auxiliary combustion chamber into the cylinder proper where combustion is completed.

It can be seen from this that no ignition devices are required, as the heat of compression fires the charge. There is no explosion in any sense of the word for the fuel burns at a constant pressure. As the piston moves on its



Cross Section of Type "Y" Diesel Oil Engine.

downward stroke, it first uncovers the edge of the exhaust port and the burned gases pass out through this port and the pressure of the cylinder is lowered to practically that of the atmosphere. When the piston moves slightly farther it uncovers the air inlet port and the air which has again been slightly compressed in the crank case flows through the cylinder, thus clearing out the gases of combustion.

Sizes: At the present time the engine is built in ratings of 37½ and 50 h.p. for the single cylinder unit; 75 and 100 h.p. in two cylinders; 150 h.p. in three cylinders; 200 h.p. in four cylinders; and 300 h.p. in six cylinders. The former policy of rating the engines on a very conservative basis has been followed as shown by the fact that the mean effective pressure is about 300 lbs. per sq. in. The tests which have been conducted show a fuel consumption of 0.42 lb. of 18,000 B. t. u. fuel oil per brake horsepower at full rated load.

Each cylinder has a small fuel injection pump and the amount of fuel which is pumped to the cylinder is accurately controlled by the governor in accordance with the load on the engine. The engine is started by compressed air and the control for this starting and the control for the fuel are also located on this fuel injection and governor unit. In other words, the entire control of the engine is located at one point.

Automatic Lubrication: In the modern Diesel engine the lubrication is entirely automatic and is not dependent on the personal efficiency of the operating force. The mechanical lubricator, which shows as the rectangular box located at the end of the engine, is driven by the engine and every bearing surface is lubricated with just the proper amount of oil.

Used oil drains from the crank case to the oil sump and is pumped from this sump to the filter. This filter is entirely separate from the engine and is an efficient two-compartment type of large size, permitting the slow settling and filtering of the oil. Clean oil only is pumped from this filter back into the engine. One of the rather unique features of the lubricating system is the entire absence of oil cups, grease cups or oil holes. An oil can is an unnecessary adjunct in the operation of the type "Y" Diesel.

Fuel Efficiency: In spite of the fact that great strides have been made in improving steam equipment, the fuel efficiency of the largest steam station in the country does not even come close to the fuel efficiency of a 50 h.p. Diesel engine. On account of that fact a Diesel engine does not become obsolete and there is no need to replace it from that stand-

point. Under reasonable operating conditions the engine should operate almost indefinitely and certainly an assumption of a life of 25 years is very reasonable. As a proof for that statement, it is interesting to note that most of the original Diesel engines, which were built in this country around 1900, are still in operation, although they certainly will not compare mechanically with present day units. The fact that these old units are still operating efficiently gives some indication as to what life may be expected and it also indicates that the cost of obsolescence is a factor which need not be considered. In that same interval practically all steam engines and steam turbines have been replaced several times, but those old Diesels continue to operate at a fuel consumption which is far under the most modern steam plant of today.

Government Takes Control of Roumanian Grain Stocks.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers of Roumania, at Bucharest on Jan. 7, decided to prohibit exports of wheat, oats, and their derivatives, such as flour and bran. The Council further decided to make compulsory the baking of and sale of bread known as "Integral." This bread is of only one quality and is made of a mixture of white and other flour. The orders have been given because wheat and all its derivatives are a prime necessity to the people of the country and exports will continue to be prohibited until further notice.

Mills are now permitted to manufacture only flour of 85% extraction, which can be sold at a maximum price of the Lei 12 per kilogram (2.76 cents per pound) f. o. b. at the mill. No other tax may be added to this by the communal authorities.

Bread from this flour will sell at Lei 10.50 per kilogram (2.42 cents per pound) thruout the country except in sections where there are no mills, in which case the price is raised to Lei 11 (2.53 cents).

Should emergency offer the Council has arranged that the necessary quantity of wheat can be requisitioned at Lei 90,000 per carload (1.24 per bushel).

A Commission has received authority to inventory the stocks of flour in the mills of Roumania and consumption of the product is under the control of the Ministers of Interior, Industry and Commerce, without whose authority no wheat may be taken from the mills.—Acting Commercial Attache Van Norman.

Decrease in Flour Mills.

A large decrease in the number of milling establishments in active operation in the United States is shown in the preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census on flour-mill and other grain-mill operations for 1923. Statistics number them at 5,233 in 1923, compared with 6,485, in 1921, a decrease of nearly 20%. Further statistics show, however, that production did not wane. In 1923, 764,416,409 bus. of grain was ground against 713,592,625 bus. in 1921. This is an increase of 7.1%.

The total number of bus. of grain ground is divided into wheat, 558,062,475; corn, 125,773,592; rye, 9,421,061; buckwheat, 2,938,235; oats, 49,207,907; other grains, 19,013,139. Except in the case of buckwheat, which shows a decline of over 20%, increases are shown in every grain over the figures of 1921 which were wheat, 521,233,509; corn, 122,168,174; rye, 7,707,541; buckwheat, 3,685,747; oats, 41,079,652; other grains, 17,717,702.

The wheat flour produced amounted to 113,451,419 bbls. against 110,846,277 bbls. in 1921; corn meal, 12,244,729 against 10,932,155. Feed statistics show 4,586,559 tons in 1923 against 4,895,838 tons in 1921. The 1923 figure is divided into 3,933,324 tons screenings, etc., and 1,553,225 tons prepared stock and chicken feeds.

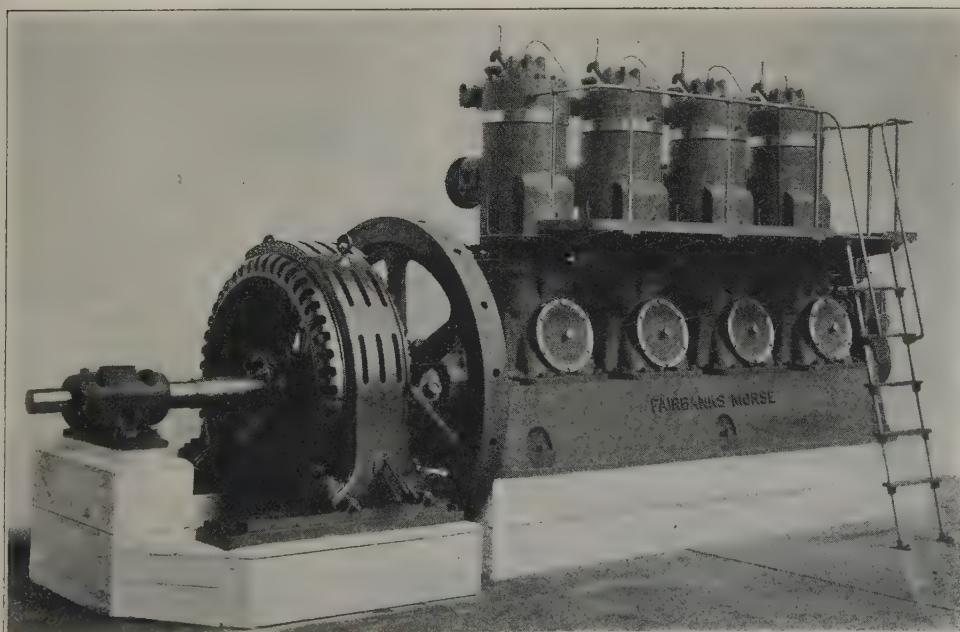
The decrease in milling establishments is due to 3 causes. Some establishments whose products for 1921 were valued at more than \$5,000 reported less than that for 1923. No statistics are tabulated at the biennial censuses for the concerns producing less than \$5,000 worth of products. A considerable number of them went out of business before the beginning of 1923, or were reported idle during the entire year. Since this census is restricted to merchant mills a number of establishments reporting in 1921 were omitted in the 1923 report because they do only a custom milling business.

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200 h.p. Diesel "Y" Engine, Style "Va," with Generator.

Supreme Court Decisions

No Implied Warranty of Grass Seed.—No implied warranty exists that officially labeled orchard grass seed is free of daisy seed, in view of Ky. St. §§ 1376b1 to 1376b13, which takes place of implied warranties.—*Duncan et al. v. Dean. Court of Appeals of Kentucky.* 266 S. W. 20.

Market Quotations in Trade Paper.—Copy of trade paper quoting market prices of textiles was properly admitted to prove market price of goods on certain date, where there was proof that such quotations were accurate and were so regarded by trade.—*Watts et al., v. Phillip-Jones Corporation. U. S. Supreme Court, New York.* 207 N. Y. Supp. 493.

Warehousemen.—Where the owner of stored goods elects to found his cause of action upon the negligence of the warehouseman, instead of upon the contract of bailment, he must recover, if at all, upon proof of the negligence alleged.—*Traders' Compress Co. v. Precure. Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 231 Pac. 516.

Proving Sale of Seed Crop.—In action for damages for refusal to sell grass seed as agreed, charge that plaintiff had burden of proving that crop from certain field was included in contract held proper.—*C. E. Parks Grain Co. v. Gwynn. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 265 Southwestern 1071.

Kentucky Co-operative Law Valid.—Bingham Co-operative Marketing Act, Ky., authorizing formation of co-operative marketing associations for distribution of agricultural products, held not violative of either state or federal Anti-Trust Statutes (U. S. Comp. St. § 8820 et seq.).—*Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-op. Ass'n et al. v. Dunn et al. Supreme Court of Tennessee.* 266 S. W. 308.

Warehousemen.—Under P. L. 1907, p. 344, § 9, subds. (a), (b), warehousemen, in possession of mortgaged goods covered by non-negotiable warehouse receipt issued to mortgagor, were justified in delivering goods to mortgagee, on mortgagee's demand, under provisions of mortgages entitling mortgagee to retake goods on default.—*Travers vs. Burdge et al.—Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.* 127 Atl. 191.

Demurrage.—Cars consigned to members of Hay and Grain Exchange, whose yards could not hold them, necessitating storage by railroad elsewhere, though not intended to be unloaded in plugging yard of consignee, held subject to demurrage under demurrage tariff, as "cars held for or by consignors or consignees for loading, unloading, forwarding directions or for any other purposes."—*Granger et al. v. Davis. Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit.* 2 Fed. (2d) 695.

Warehousemen.—A warehouseman does not lose lien for freight and storage charges under original deposit by failure to insert charges in a non-negotiable receipt; transferee being put on notice of prior liens for charges not mentioned. Under Uniform Warehouse Receipt Act (St. 1909, pp. 442, 445), the issuance of a non-negotiable receipt to a transferee of a non-negotiable receipt did not affect existing lien for freight and storage charges.—*Boas et al. v. De Pue Warehouse Co. District Court of Appeal, California.* 230 Pac. 980.

Invalid Limitation of Warehouseman's Liability.—Provision in contract of warehouseman limiting its liability to \$50 for any piece or package is invalid, under Complete Tex. St. 1920, art. 7824 (Vernon's Sayles' Ann. Civ. St. 1914, art. 7824), prohibiting any limit-

ing of its liabilities or responsibilities as imposed by the laws of the state, as under the law, independent of statute, it is the duty of a public warehouseman to use ordinary care to protect property stored with it, and it is responsible for full damages from failure to do so.—*Longwell Transfer v. Elliott. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 267 S. W. 346.

Consignor Liable for Undercharge.—Carrier, contracting with shipper to transport goods, has right to look to consignee for payment of freight, and may waive its lien on goods by delivering them to consignee, and still hold consignee liable on contract of shipment. Stipulations in bill of lading that goods are to be delivered to consignee, "he paying freight," or any similar provision, are for benefit of carrier, and delivery to consignee without collection of freight will not release consignor from liability therefor, in absence of special stipulation to contrary.—*Missouri Pac. R. Co. v. Pfeiffer Stone Co. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 266 S. W. 82.

Enforcement of Pooling Contract.—Where grower contracted to sell tobacco to co-operative marketing association, organized pursuant to Bingham Co-operative Marketing Act, Ky., and bank with knowledge of such contract took a mortgage on such tobacco, association held entitled to injunction restraining bank from interfering with contract in view of section 18 of Kentucky Act and of Acts 1923, c. 100, § 19, notwithstanding provision in contract for liquidated damages.—*Dark Tobacco Growers' Ass'n et al. v. Dunn. Supreme Court of Tennessee.* 266 S. W. 308.

Landlord's Lien.—"Where a tenant sublets land without the landlord's permission, the landlord is entitled to make his rent out of the crop grown on the land by the sub-tenant, on a distress warrant issued against the principal tenant."—*Horton v. Union Store, 19 Ga. App.* 184 (1), 91 S. E. 214, and cases cited. "In order for the relation of landlord and tenant to exist between the owner of the property and a sub-tenant, some affirmative action must be had by the landlord, showing that he elected to treat the sub-tenant as his tenant. It is not sufficient that the landlord has knowledge, and makes no objection."—*Armstrong v. Reynolds. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 125 S. E. 512.

Warehouseman's Bond.—In action to recover value of grain stored with warehouseman operating two warehouses, plaintiff's storage tickets were admissible in evidence without a showing that grain was delivered and deposited in a certain one of buildings; it being warehouseman's duty to designate on storage ticket, if warehouses were separate, and neither it nor its bonded security being able to take advantage of its neglect to perform a duty that business placed on it. Where warehouseman who owned two warehouses procured license and executed two bonds as provided by statute, and by virtue of its authorized license received grain and issued storage tickets for same, and stored it indiscriminately in both buildings, and operated as a single concern, both bonds could be charged for grain received by it without a showing in which building grain was stored; warehouseman having but one single business, and its bonds securing jointly grain deposited with it by ticket holders.—*State ex. rel. Sommers et al. v. Inter-State Surety Co. Supreme Court of South Dakota.* 201 N. W. 717.

Contract Modified by Trade Rules.

Liske Grain Co., Canadian, Tex., plaintiff, v. Kolp Grain Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, composed of R. L. Cole, E. N. Noble and G. E. Cranz.

This case is filed by Liske Grain Co. against Kolp Grain Co. for amount of \$437.70, covering sale by Liske Grain Co. to Kolp Grain Co., under date of Oct. 27, 1923, of two capacity cars No. 3 milo maize at \$1.90 delv. Texas common point or group three, destination weights and destination official grades, November shipment, four's to apply at 5c discount. There is no material variation in the confirmation of either the buyer, the seller or the broker.

On Nov. 5 Kolp Grain Co. writes to Liske Grain Co. as follows: "Please ship the two cars No. 3 maize bought of you Oct. 27 for shipment during November to Weatherford, Texas, etc."

On Nov. 28 Liske Grain Co. writes to Kolp Grain Co. as follows: "We will make shipment of two cars milo in contract time, so you can rest assured that you will receive same as soon as we can get papers to you."

On Nov. 28 Kolp Grain Co. writes to Liske Grain Co. as follows: "We have filled our sale to Weatherford and will ask you to bill the two cars maize on your contract 78 to Fort Worth. Please be sure to ship dry maize so it will grade at least No. 4, as nothing lower applies on contract and our customers will not accept lower grades than No. 4 on contract."

On Nov. 30 Liske Grain Co. writes to Kolp Grain Co.: "We are sorry to advise you that the two cars of milo due you on Nov. contract went forward Nov. 28 billed to us at Weatherford, Tex., as per your instructions of Nov. 23, and we are therefore unable to comply with your request to have these cars billed to you at Fort Worth. Trust that you will be able to use these cars anyway and if not you can more easily divert out of Weatherford than we can."

On Nov. 30 Kolp Grain Co. wires to Liske Grain Co. as follows: "Rosenbaum shipped two cars maize Weatherford Wednesday, papers in mail, have asked railroad hold cars here until disposition is made, can hold at your risk, advise we cannot accept this elevator maize without further storage privilege, suggest you turn over to Federal Commission to be sold and will arbitrate difference."

On Dec. 1 Liske Grain Co. wires to Kolp Grain Co.: "Papers in mail to you on two cars milo as per contract with you; we expect our drafts to be taken care of on arrival as we have fulfilled every part of our contract."

On Dec. 4 Kolp Grain Co. wires to Liske Grain Co. as follows: "Your drafts here Fort Worth National, we will not pay them, at our request cars are being held here by Rock Island, but they demand action today otherwise will forward Weatherford, suggest you sell them to best advantage and will arbitrate difference; your immediate action necessary, otherwise cars will move and may deteriorate further loss yours."

Whereupon Rosenbaum Grain Corp. sold the two cars in question RI 44088 and RI 42673, each containing 66,000 lbs. of No. 4 milo, at \$1.54 cwt. which cars Liske Grain Co. had billed to Kolp Grain Co. on contract at \$1.85, thereby showing net loss to Liske Grain Co. amounting to \$409.20, which, together with protest fees of \$2.10 and the commission charged by Rosenbaum for reselling the two cars in question amounting to \$26.40, makes total of \$437.70, the amount of Liske Grain Co.'s claim against Kolp Grain Co.

In reviewing the above, together with all correspondence submitted in this case by both plaintiff and defendant, this committee is of the opinion that there are two main points at issue: First, whether in this particular contract the plaintiff has the privilege of knowingly applying No. 4 milo maize; second point, whether he has the contract right to tender applied billing instead of flat billing.

The com'te holds that on point number one the defendant is within his contract rights in knowingly applying No. 4 milo maize where the contract makes specific provision for the application thereof. On point number two the com'te holds that where a contract is made basis delivered with nothing said regarding either flat or applied billing, that the seller acts within his rights in delivering either flat or applied billing.

Therefore, we order Kolp Grain Co. to pay to H. B. Dorsey, Secretary, at Fort Worth, \$437.70 for account of Liske Grain Co. and the arbitration costs are assessed against Kolp Grain Co.

REVERSED BY APPEAL COM'ITE.

The entire Arbitration Appeal Com'te was present, except Mr. Beasley, and Mr. Neuhaus was substituted in his place, and except Mr. Killingsworth, and Mr. Maer was substituted in his place.

The Arbitration Appeal Com'te reverses the decision of the Arbitration Com'te and renders decision in favor of the Kolp Grain Co. as to the Liske Grain Co. claim against the Kolp Grain Co. for the following reasons:

Both Liske and Kolp are members of this

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ass'n and are trading subject to its rules and where there is a difference of opinion between the two as to what the contract between them means, this committee must decide by the rules laid down, and we refer to Rule 27, and particularly to paragraph A which reads as follows:

"If the contract does not provide discount to apply on one grade under contract, and agreement as to discount cannot be reached by the principals the buyer may unload and the discount claim shall be arbitrated before this association. Contract grade is here defined as the highest grade mentioned in the contract. This rule does not countenance the wilful shipment of one grade lower than contract."

Your com'te holds that the specification in this contract of "No. 4 to apply at 5s discount" is simply setting forth what discount should prevail in case No. 4 grade were shipped. It is believed, under this rule that the highest grade mentioned in the contract is contract grade, and the highest grade mentioned in this contract is No. 3. Therefore No. 3 is contract grade.

Inasmuch as it is conclusively shown that the shipper was aware of No. 4 grade being shipped the majority of your committee holds that that was a wilful shipment of one grade lower than contract and was, therefore, not applicable on contract.

V. H. Davison, J. V. Neuhaus, E. W. Crouch, Douglass W. King.

DISSENTING OPINION.

I cannot conscientiously agree with my colleagues in this matter because there is no breach on contract involved on the part of the shipper.

At the time of the execution of this contract it was agreed and understood by both parties that while the contract provided for No. 3 milo, the No. 4 grade would also apply. The contract went further and not only arranged for the No. 4 to apply but also fixed the discount at which it would be applicable in the event it was tendered. No exception being taken to the application of the No. 4 grade and at the discount named, it clearly became and is a part of the contract. Since provision had clearly been made for the application of the No. 4 grade and since there is no dispute as to the meaning of the contract, it being very clear cut and understanding, it is equally clear to me that the shipper was entirely within his rights in tendering it to the buyer. Since the shipper acted within his rights in tendering the No. 4 grade he clearly did not breach his contract, and since he is not guilty of a breach of contract, the buyer has no claim against him of value and there is nothing to arbitrate. It is true though that the shipper in this instance did knowingly and intentionally tender milo of a lower grade than contract and for such action he is guilty of a violation of that particular clause in Rule 27. But though he is guilty of a violation of rules, there is no penalty provided for such and consequently no action can be taken. The shipper occupies the unique position of having violated a rule but not his contract. I cannot support the counter claim of the buyer for additional losses he sustained in purchasing these two cars at the resale price of \$1.54. When he made this repurchase he automatically assumed the status of a new buyer and any additional losses involved in these two particular cars he would have to bear had this repurchase been made by him or anybody else. If I had bought in these two cars at a cent a hundred over the price paid by the buyer, it would not have been equitable for me to expect somebody to reimburse me for a loss due to decline in market or deterioration in grade. This opinion is respectfully tendered with the further thought that there is never any cause for action without breach of contract and neither Rule 27 or any other rules can be invoked against a shipper who has literally and properly complied with his contract as it is written and interpreted.—Claude Maer.

Farmers Unite in New Service.

An organization has just been completed in four central Illinois counties which will give 240 farmers in Woodford, McLean, Tazewell and Livingston Counties a farm management service designed to help them put their individual farm operations on a more business like basis.

The new movement is the first of its kind in that most of the expense will be met by the farmers themselves. The total cost will be about \$25 a member a year and each of the 240 members has signed for three years. The farm organization and management department of the Illinois Agricultural College and the farm bureaus of the four counties co-operated in forming the new organization.

Each will be assisted in keeping accurate accounts and in making a systematic study of his business to the end that he may improve his methods and operate more efficiently.

Indiana Co-operatives Meet.

The 10th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana was held at Lafayette on Feb. 17 and 18. Sessions were held on the Roof Garden of the Fowler hotel. The first opened at 10 a. m. on the 17th.

Pres. M. P. Hill, Francesville, called the meeting to order.

Mayor Geo. R. Durgan, of Lafayette, made the welcoming address. O. A. Pulley, Warren, responded for the delegates.

Pres. Hill and Sec'y E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, made their annual reports.

Afternoon Session.

Gray Silver, Chicago, pres. of the Grain Marketing Co., opened the afternoon session with an address on the "Grain Marketing Co." He stated that his company is a merger of 4 great elevator companies and their properties, which have been leased for a year, as was fully explained in the *Journals* for August 10 and 25, 1924, pages 175 and 250, respectively. Stock is being sold to farmers, elevators and the public. The organization is doing business on a non-profit basis, with all above 8 per cent. to be returned to the producers or farmers elevators. The company will continue as long as proper support is forthcoming.

Russell G. East, agricultural agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, told how the railroads are striving to bring the producer and buyer together in his address on "How Railroad Agricultural Agents Can Assist Us."

J. J. Fitzgerald, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, talked on "Errors Made in Placing Insurance." He warned:

Be sure you know what you are buying in your insurance policies. Most men read their policies after the fire and then learn where they overlooked something. Read your policy before you buy it and if it doesn't contain what you want, insist on getting it.

Charles Latshaw, Defiance, O., sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, detailed plans for a national publicity campaign whereby all farmers elevators would be painted a uniform battleship gray color with green trimmings.

Pres. Hill discussed the co-operative laws now before the state legislature.

Banquet.

A banquet was held in the College Inn Tuesday evening, where Claude Record, Medaryville, presided as toastmaster. Several short talks on "Why Farmers Elevators Are a Success" were given by various delegates. Mrs. Charles Sewell, Otterbein, gave the feature address of the evening in "As Thru a Looking Glass." Several selections were rendered thru the evening by the Purdue Glee Club Quartet.

Wednesday's Sessions: Prof. F. G. King, of Purdue University, discussed the "Economic Feeding of Farm Animals Today."

Claude Record addressed the delegates on "A Managers Ass'n."

Several other short talks on pertinent subjects finished the morning session.

Resolutions adopted in the afternoon favored:

Completion of the St. Lawrence deep waterways project.

Lower taxes for the farmers.

A national campaign to promote farmers elevators.

A survey in sections where there is more than one farmers elevator, to the end that all grain may go thru only one of the co-operative grain companies.

Considerable interest was evinced in the Grain Marketing Co. scheme, for which Millard R. Myers, chairman of its board of directors, Chicago, created a great deal of sentiment.

M. P. Hill was re-elected pres. for the coming year; Matthew Maroney, Lucerne, was elected 1st vice-pres.; Samuel Foster, Otterbein, 2nd vice-pres. New directors, O. A.

Pulley, Warren; William Hagen, Chalmers, and John Nelson, Wolcott, Mr. Pulley and Mr. Hagen being re-elected.

Indianapolis was selected as the meeting place for the 1926 convention.

The largest order ever placed for flour at one time has been divided between the Maple Leaf Milling Co. and another Toronto concern, by Russian buyers. The total amounts to 1,300,000 bbls. and is to be sold to the Russians on a cash basis. Credits are understood to have been arranged in New York by the Soviets to cover this and previous orders.

Wheat is gradually adjusting itself from the former fear of famine to the present outlook for adequate supplies; the adjustment is slow because in many quarters the fear of future famine still persists. As for ourselves we have renounced theories of famine for the present and we believe the general trend of the market will be downward.—L. L. Winters, Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

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Changes in Rates

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 4 to tariff No. 28405-F, I. C. C. No. C-11358, effective Feb. 12, gives numerous Nebraska and Kansas rates on hay and straw.

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 31 to Circular No. 1-R of the Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-1444, effective Mar. 1, affects grain, grain products, grain by-products, seeds and feeds.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 60, I. C. C. No. 144, effective Mar. 15, makes changes in the milling and malting in transit privileges on the C. & E. I.

C. C. C. & St. L. tariff No. 1369-B, Ill. C. C. No. 747, effective Mar. 10, increases the rate on grain, grain products and by-products from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., to Chicago.

C. & A. supplement No. 5 to tariff No. 1572-E, Ill. C. C. No. 649, effective Mar. 23, increases the rate on grain products from Lockport to Law's Switch, Danville, Ill., from 9 to 9.5 cents.

I. C. supplement No. 38 to tariff No. 1537-G, supplement 35 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective Mar. 5, makes several reductions in rates on grain, grain products, and flaxseed in middle western territory.

I. C. supplement No. 40 to tariff No. 1537-G, supplement No. 36 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective Mar. 16, reduces the rate on carloads of flaxseed from Chicago to East St. Louis and St. Louis to 12 cents per 100 lbs.

I. C. supplement No. 13 to tariff No. 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, effective Mar. 10, makes several advances and reductions in the rates applying on carloads of flaxseed from or to the Albert Lea, Waterloo and Cherokee districts.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 5 to tariff No. 7481-J, supplement No. 5 to I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Mar. 18, makes some amendments to the minimum weights on grain, grain products, grain by-products, etc., in carloads and changes certain routings.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 3 to tariff No. 28405-F, I. C. C. No. C-11358, effective Feb. 12, gives rates on hay and straw from certain points in Nebraska and Kansas to stations in groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 22, 24.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 15 to tariff No. 22000-H, I. C. C. No. C-11168, effective Feb. 28, includes a number of Illinois rates on flaxseed, wheat, flour and corn, and gives commodity descriptions and general instructions on minimum weights and loading.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 14 to tariff No. 28405-E, I. C. C. No. C-11020, effective Feb. 12, cancels C. R. I. & P. tariff No. 28405-E, I. C. C. No. C-11020 and all supplements thereto. Rates applicable are given in C. R. I. & P. tariff No. 28405-F, I. C. C. No. C-11358 and its supplements.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 16 to tariff No. 22000-H, I. C. C. No. C-11168, effective Mar. 10, advances certain flaxseed rates from stations in Groups 1 and 2 to points in Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota and reduces them from stations in Group 4 to certain Iowa and South Dakota stations.

A. T. & S. F. tariff No. 5588-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, cancels tariff No. 5588-M, effective Mar. 24. It gives local, joint and proportional rates applying on grain and grain products, etc., in carloads, between points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Oklahoma; also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 17 to tariff No. 5655-A-2, I. C. C. No. 9367, effective Feb. 1, gives the application of differential rates via the K. C. M. & O. and K. C. M. & O. of T.; also wheat and corn rates in carloads, moving from Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Argentine, Leavenworth and Turner, Kan. (when originating beyond), to Galveston, Houston, Beaumont, and Texas City, Tex. (when for export to Cuba, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Central and South America, Jamaica, Mexican gulf ports and foreign countries), wheat taking 30 cents and corn 28½ cents per 100 lbs.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 23-A to tariff No. 600, Ill. C. C. No. 69, issued Jan. 30, suspends the effective date of items Nos. 440-A, 445-A, 450-A, and 455-A, shown on page 14 of supplement No. 23 to the tariff, until May 30, on Illinois state traffic, unless sooner lawfully canceled or changed.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 16 to tariff No. 28329-F, I. C. C. No. C-1214, effective Mar. 16, reduces rates from Group C (Kansas City-St. Joseph) to Little Rock, Ia., Ellsworth, Minn., Midland, Rock Rapids, Lester, Larchwood, Granite, Ia., Shindlar and Sioux Falls, S. D., to 23 cents per 100 lbs. on wheat and wheat flour and 19 cents on corn.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 23-B to tariff No. 600, supplement No. 23-A to I. R. C. No. 33, effective Feb. 20, makes the rate on carloads of grain products moving from C. & E. I. stations between Duncan, Mt. Vernon and Evansville, Ind., to Indianapolis, and points taking the Indianapolis rates, 16 cents per 100 lbs. The rate on starch in carloads between the same points is made 11.5 cents.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 33 to tariff No. 28675-F, supplement No. 32 to I. C. C. No. C-11230, effective Mar. 6, gives numerous instructions in minimum weights and loading and various wheat, wheat flour and corn rates, also new routing instructions over the C. M. & St. P. between Chicago and Greeley, Ia., and over the C. R. I. & P. between Rumsey, Neb., Liberal, Lost Springs, Caldwell, McCrea, and Waldron, Kan.

The Power Plant as a Fire Hazard.

Fire, starting thru back-fire from an engine using distillate as fuel, caused the complete destruction of the grain elevator and other outbuildings of the Steele Bros. Hazleton Ranch, 3 or 4 miles west of Vermillion, S. D., early this month. The Vermillion fire department was called, but was unable to save the structures. With them was destroyed 30,000 bus. of corn, 4,000 bus. of oats, 40 tons of rye and 45 tons of alfalfa stacked near-by. A store room and feed mill went down in the blaze. Total loss was estimated at \$60,000, only partially insured.

The use of distillate as fuel may or may not have been the real cause of the conflagration. Without doubt the conditions around the engine had something to do with enabling the blaze quickly to get beyond control. Still, had a more volatile fuel been used there would not have been so much danger connected with the back-fire.

Distillate is the last product to pass off in the process of distillation, leaving nothing but fuel oil and a small residue made up of asphaltum and other heavy substances. As a whole it is not highly volatile, altho it may carry a small percentage of high gravity. It runs from 30 to 40 gravity, Baume—lower than the lowest grade kerosene. Of course there is plenty of carbon resulting from the incomplete combustion of such a fuel.

The fire hazard connected with the use of distillate in an engine depends largely on how it is used and how efficient the engine is. In some engines distillate will not burn completely. As a result carbon, soot and unburned parts are blown into the exhaust pipe where they accumulate and wait for some red-hot bit of carbon to cause ignition. They readily burn and may easily then cause back-fire. Thus some of the burning bits might get outside the exhaust pipe and ignite whatever fire hazards surround the engine.

A full Diesel or good Semi-Diesel engine can be so adjusted that it will completely burn distillate or fuel oil and leave no deposits in the exhaust pipe or muffler to prove a source of fire. For a converted gasoline or improperly adjusted Semi-Diesel engine, distillate is too heavy to be efficiently handled and proves something of a fire hazard.

Distillate is a cheap fuel and will prove efficient in a power plant if some thought is devoted to the conditions under which it is used. But it cannot be used in every engine without adding to the fire hazards.

Insurance Notes.

The fire insurance com'ite of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners will meet at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Mar. 16. A sub-com'ite on "Conflagration Hazard" will report. A uniform rating law and contingent commissions will be considered.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Abolishing the insurance rate-making buros is the purpose of the Chambers Senate bill to repeal the act of 1919, which created those buros. The House, after considerable debate, indefinitely postponed it, after receiving a favorable minority report from the House Com'ite.

The country now has 331 cities co-operating thru their boards of trade and chambers of commerce in the fire prevention program of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, states T. Alfred Fleming, supervisor of the conservation department of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and chairman of the campaign com'ite of the National Fire Waste Council. Measures are being taken to educate the public to the hazards which cause fire and in supplying improved fire-fighting facilities. This has proved of considerable help to insured and insurer alike.

Revision of the workmen's compensation law is sought in a measure now pending before both houses of the Kansas legislature. It would compel compensation insurance for all employees; lump sum settlements to be 95% of the total due, instead of 80% as under the present law. Provision is made for creating an industrial court to administer the law, one of the judges to act as commissioner. Death payment is raised from \$3,800 to \$4,150, including funeral expenses, but no material increase is made in the amounts of compensation allowed.

Ohio Millers Fire Annual Statement.

The 39th annual statement, issued Jan. 1, of the Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Columbus, O., is as follows:

Assets: U. S. Liberty bonds, \$255,000; municipal bonds, \$68,500; first mortgage loans, \$24,000; railroad stocks and bonds, \$145,960; cash on hand and in bank, \$168,450.24; premiums in collection, \$162,164.09; all other assets, consists of accrued interest on investments, \$4,032.58; total admitted assets, \$828,106.91.

Reserves: Reserve for unearned premiums, \$244,380.99; reserve for losses and claims, \$76,669.23; reserve for taxes and expenses, \$22,500; reserve for contingencies, \$34,556.69; surplus to policy holders, an amount over and above all legal reserves and known liabilities, consisting of a "Guarantee Surplus" of \$250,000.00 and a "Divisible Surplus" of \$200,000.00, \$450,000; total reserves and surplus, \$828,106.91.

Taxing the Policyholder.

The upward trend of state insurance taxation, the burden of which falls upon the policyholder, is reflected in a review of state insurance taxes for 1923 by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"The total of licenses, taxes and fees collected in 1923, \$59,248,527," the Department says, "is greater by \$6,726,052 than the sum collected in the same states during 1922. This increase was practically general among the states, since 40 out of 47 jurisdictions reporting received more in 1923 than in the previous year. On the contrary the expenditures for insurance department service during the same period decreased in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

"When policyholders are singled out for special taxation the amounts should be used for their benefit. Actually this is not the case. The amount expended for insurance department service in 1923 was less than 4 per cent of all collected. In other words, out of every dollar paid to the state by policyholders, more than 96 cents was used for general purposes."

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